



County Borough of Ipswich.

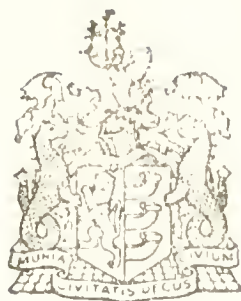
REPORT
of
THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
and
PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
for the Year 1955.

REGINALD LEADER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
*Medical Officer of Health,
Principal School Medical Officer,
Port Medical Officer.*



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REGINALD LEADER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
*Medical Officer of Health,
Principal School Medical Officer,
Port Medical Officer.*

East Anglian Daily Times Co. Ltd., Carr Street, Ipswich.

County Borough of Ipswich.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ELM STREET, IPSWICH.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Ipswich.*

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the County Borough, and have to again record that it is estimated that the population has increased by some 900 persons.

The statistics on the whole are satisfactory, for while the number of births in the town was slightly less than last year, the birth-rate of 16.1 compares favourably with 15 for the country as a whole, and similarly the death-rate of 11.29, higher than in the previous year, is again favourable against the national rate of 11.7. The infantile mortality figure of 25.08 is approximately the same as the rate for the country (24.9), and of the 45 children lost under one year of age concerned, it is to be noted that a third of the deaths were certified as due to prematurity, while two-thirds died during the first month of life. When the problem of this early loss of life within the neo-natal period is solved therefore, we shall be a long way towards solving the problem of the infantile mortality rate.

The distinction between deafness and mental defect in all its degrees is not always easy. There can be little doubt that some children who are partially deaf have, in the past, been assessed as

backward, but the ability to assess hearing depends of course on some positive and objective response to auditory stimulation.

The acquisition in June last year of a pure tone audiometer resulted in the first instance, of a sweep of some 106 children. After dealing with this back log, this year it was possible to carefully test some 50 children who were thought to have defective hearing, and the results of this are noted in the appropriate paragraph. This is most satisfactory progress in the preventive side of our clinical work.

Because of the rarity of the infection nowadays, immunisation against diphtheria has tended somewhat to lag, partly from indifference on the part of the mothers. The second factor that has to be considered in this work at the moment is the slight, but nevertheless, real risk of post-inoculation poliomyelitis which may manifest itself as a local paralysis in the inoculated limb, occurring within a month after the prophylactic injection. The decline of interest on the part of the parents with regard to diphtheria prophylaxis has been partly overcome by combining it with prophylaxis against whooping cough. This produced a partial problem as to the best age at which this should be given, and the question as to whether infants respond well to the diphtheria prophylaxis if given too early, which has recently been satisfactorily answered.

The facts now are that the deaths from tetanus in children under the age of fifteen are greater than from diphtheria, and in about half the cases that die no causative wound can be found. With children therefore, we are faced with the fact of trying to decide, even with quite trifling injuries, as to whether anti-tetanic serum should be given, and often as a result the serum may be given by the careful medical officer. Again the results of this may be that the child may be absent with a serum reaction for a considerable period of (school) time. Added to this the special risk of this disease in this county relative to the rest of the country, and this has led to the authority deciding that it will offer protection against tetanus at the same time as diphtheria and whooping cough. The triple prophylactic adds neither to the volume nor to the number of injections previously required for diphtheria and whooping cough.

Last year I commented on the increased work of the infant welfare centres, which as you will note is maintained. While the children in their first two years attend the centres regularly, this is not always the case in the 2-5 years group, and to remedy this, special toddlers' clinics have been inaugurated with the development of a health education programme. Briefly, a special appointment is made for each (mother and) toddler at which a more comprehensive medical examination can be made. This will also help with the ascertainment as early as possible of any handicapped children under the age of five years, with a view to diagnosis of the nature and degree of handicap, with consequent early treatment and training of parents and child.

With regard to the care of the unmarried mother and her child, to ensure adequate follow-up, a central register of such cases is now being compiled from confidential notification from all sources of pregnancies and of children.

The follow-up of hospital and domiciliary ante-natal clinic absentees has been under review recently, and it is hoped to increase the attendances at some clinics by holding concurrently medical and midwives' sessions. With the help and co-operation of our medical colleagues it is proposed to expand the mothercraft classes to meet any additional need.

Much thought and time has been given to problem families, especially the need to use on a wider scale than hitherto, and in many cases free for a period, selected domestic helps to work with and to train the mothers in their homes. Admission of younger children to the Day Nursery is, in my opinion, a valuable measure in preventing in certain circumstances a complete break-down of the mother, and closer liaison with other departments may be helpful in disclosing other signs of family deterioration.

Last year I drew attention to the changing pattern of district nursing in the town, and I still consider that the establishment is low having regard to the increasing demands. The service would be improved if staff could be sent in turn for district-nurse training and if more staff were provided with better transport facilities. It is not always appreciated that this service can well participate in the pre-

ventive side of our work, for example, by utilising their opportunities to teach prevention of home accidents.

The domestic help service is still extremely busy, and in view of the increasing demands for midwifery cases, problem families and others, the maximum number of hours allowed is too low. It is important that the Organiser should be free to visit in the homes as often as is desirable. This service is greatly assisted by the intelligent use of part-time staff, as indeed is the home nursing and other nursing and medical sections, although this important development in the operation of the services generally is not, I think, always appreciated.

In an attempt to deal in the field with difficult and mental health cases, three senior health visitors have been appointed within the salary scale of Centre Superintendents, and it is thought that these additional appointments will also help with the current staff shortage,.

Again this has been a very busy year for the department, and I have to thank the members of the Committee for much help during this period, and the staff as always for their loyalty and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

REGINALD A. LEADER,

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1956.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Medical Officer of Health wishes to place on record his appreciation of the co-operation of the following during the year, and his thanks for certain information supplied and included in this Annual Report:—

Town Clerk
 Borough Treasurer
 Borough Engineer and Surveyor
 Chief Education Officer
 Chief Welfare Officer
 Housing Manager
 Organiser of Physical Training
 Registrar-General
 Superintendent Registrar
 Honorary Secretary, Pupil Midwives Amenities Fund
 Honorary Secretary, Voluntary Tuberculosis After-Care Committee
 Chest Physician
 Local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
 Messrs. W. J. & A. G. Glenn
 Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit
 Chief Constable
 Head Teacher of Whitton Open Air School
 Head Teacher of the California Special School
 Honorary Secretary of the Ipswich Mental Welfare Association
 School Meals Organiser
 Child Psychiatry Department

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SECTION A.

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 Births.
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 Stillbirths.
 Cancer.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.

Public Health Committee: (Constitution at 31st December, 1955).

THE MAYOR (Alderman C. G. RUSHEN).

Alderman Dr. P. WEINER (*Chairman*).

Alderman Mrs. M. WHITMORE

(*Vice-Chairman*)

Councillor G. N. BROOKES

Councillor G. W. BROWN

Councillor R. R. V. FRANCIS

Councillor Mrs. C. GREEN

Councillor W. A. HARDY

Councillor J. W. HAZELL

Councillor A. A. P. JACOBI

Councillor Mrs. M. J. KEEBLE

Councillor R. J. LEWIS

Councillor W. A. NEWMAN

Councillor O. S. NUNN

Councillor Mrs. D. E. ROPER

Health (Welfare) Sub-Committee:

Alderman Mrs. M. WHITMORE (*Chairman*).

Alderman Dr. P. WEINER

(*Vice-Chairman*)

Councillor G. W. BROWN

Councillor R. R. V. FRANCIS

Councillor Mrs. C. GREEN

Councillor Mrs. M. J. KEEBLE

Councillor R. J. LEWIS

Councillor Mrs. D. E. ROPER

Co-opted members:

Dr. R. O. EADES

Dr. D. W. FRYER

Mr. A. R. SAWARD

Public Health Officers of the Authority. For the Year, 1955.

MEDICAL STAFF (Whole Time).

Medical Officer of Health, and Principal School Medical Officer:

R. A. LEADER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

G. E. WELCH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. Commenced 1.7.55.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers:

Senior:

M. G. MILLS, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.

Assistants:

G. M. G. SPENCER, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

D. J. BALL, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G., C.P.H.

M. T. PRESTON, M.B., Ch.B. (Locum Tenens). Resigned 31.8.55

J. PEACOCK, L.R.C.P. & S. Commenced 1.2.55.

H. G. H. WATERS, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (P.T). Commenced 1.9.55

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY—continued.

DENTAL SURGEONS.*Education and Public Health.**Principal Dental Surgeon:*

A. L. WHITAKER, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Surgeons:

Mrs. K. L. HARRIES, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. Resigned 27.3.55.

Mrs. M. BARRY, B.D.S. (P/T). Commenced 3.2.55.

J. E. CHURCHYARD, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng. (P/T). Commenced 13.10.55.

OTHER OFFICERS (Whole Time).*Chief Sanitary Inspector:*

H. L. BATY, 1, 2.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

E. J. MASSAM, 1, 2.

District Sanitary Inspectors:

A. H. B. TAYLOR, 1, 2.

G. M. CLIFFORD, 1, 2

H. T. PIZZHEY, 1, 2.

D. NEWSON, 1, 2.

G. W. BAKER, 1, 2.

Resigned 12.6.55.

W. S. BIGGINS, 1, 2.

G. ELLISON, 1, 2.

Resigned 11.12.55.

D. R. JONES, 1.

G. T. CHAPLIN, 1.

Commenced 1.8.55.

Supervisor of Rodent Operators:

A. McINTYRE.

Superintendent Health Visitor:

Miss E. L. MARTIN, 3, 4, 5, 8.

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

Miss M. E. WALLER, 3, 4, 5.

Miss A. SMITH, 3, 4, 5.

Commenced 2.8.55.

„ E. WIGLESWORTH, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8.

Mrs. F. E. FOSTER, 3, 4, 5.

Commenced 8.8.55.

„ M. E. WYARTT, 3, 5.

„ M. HAMBLING, 3.

Mrs. I. M. MARTIN, 3, 4, 5.

Miss D. SMITH, 6.

„ G. C. RANSON, 3, 4, 5.

Resigned 20.5.55.

„ B. M. CLARK, 3.

Miss M. W. MARRIE, 3, 4, 5, 9.

Resigned 10.9.55.

Mrs. G. R. KIDD, 4, 5.

„ G. L. LUSHER, 3.

Miss M. McHUGH, 3, 5, 9.

„ B. L. GREEN, 3, 10.

„ N. MEARS, 3, 5.

Commenced 20.6.55.

Commenced 20.6.56.

Supervisor of Midwives:

Miss M. D. DOWN, 3, 4, 7.

District Midwives:

Miss H. M. MAUN, 3, 4.

Miss P. SARGENT, 3, 4.

Resigned 31.8.55.

„ F. R. PANNIER, 3, 4.

„ N. S. BALDRY, 3, 4.

„ F. M. FROST, 3, 4.

Resigned 30.9.55.

„ F. A. M. TAYLOR, 3, 4.

„ A. E. WOOD, 3, 4.

„ R. MAXWELL, 3, 4.

„ A. E. FARTHING, 3, 4.

„ A. K. LLWIS, 3, 4.

Commenced 1.1.55.

„ G. J. RAWLINS, 3, 4.

„ A. D. TURNER, 3, 4.

„ R. LARTER, 3, 4.

Commenced 1.9.55.

„ J. E. GOODLET, 3, 4.

Resigned 31.8.55.

„ W. I. COLE, 3, 4.

„ E. E. THOMPSON, 3, 4.

Commenced 14.9.55.

„ P. M. GIRLING, 3, 4.

„ D. M. OATES, 3, 4.

Resigned 31.8.55.

Commenced 26.9.55.

„ D. E. UNDERWOOD, 3, 4.

„ D. E. SMITH, 3, 4.

Mrs. L. G. McWADE, 3, 4.

Commenced 1.10.55.

Resigned 31.12.55.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY—continued.

Orthoptist:

Mrs. C. H. D. GRUGEON. Resigned 30.6.55.

Speech Therapist:

Mrs. M. W. BARKER.

Home Nursing Service:

Superintendent: Mrs. M. L. NEAL, (3) and staff equivalent to 18 whole-time.

Ambulance Service:

Ambulance Officer: R. G. JONES, and staff of 16.

Domestic Help Service:

Organiser: Mrs. D. JONES, commenced 1.4.55, and staff equivalent to 25 whole time.

Mental Health Services:

Mental Health Services Officer: Miss V. M. BURDETT.

Duly Authorised Officer: H. G. ORME, D.P.A., B.Sc. (Soc).
and 3 part time Duly Authorised Officers.

Matron, Montrose Day Nursery:

Miss D. MANCHESTER, C.N.N.

Housekeeper, Nurses Home:

Mrs. D. JONES. Resigned 31.3.55.
Mrs. I. M. YORKE, Cook/Housekeeper. Commenced 6.6.55.

Chief Clerk:

H. M. COLES.

Administrative Assistants:

A. TRENHOLM.
G. C. TRELOAR. Commenced 21.11.55.
H. STEPHENSON.

Sectional Senior Clerks:

B. H. GREENE.
Miss P. A. M. HAMMOND.
I. HUTCHINSON.
Mrs. L. E. LEWIS.
Miss G. N. PARKER.

24 whole time General Division Clerical Staff
3 whole time Shorthand Typists, and
4 part time Clinic Clerks.

- 1.—Sanitary Inspectors Certificate.
- 2.—Meat Inspectors Certificate.
- 3.—State Registered Nurse.
- 4.—State Certified Midwife
- 5.—Health Visitors Certificate R.S.

- 6.—State Registered Fever Nurse.
- 7.—Midwives Teachers Certificate.
- 8.—Parentcraft Teachers Certificate.
- 9.—Certificate of the Tuberculosis Association.
- 10.—Registered Sick Children's Nurse.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1955.

Area of the County Borough (including the fresh water river)	9,919 acres
Rateable value as at the 31st March, 1955 ...	£788,672
Product of 1d. rate (financial year 1954/55) ...	£3,170
No. of hereditaments described in the rate book as "inhabitable dwellings" as at the 31st March, 1955	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">Houses and Flats 33,231</div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">House Shops 1,178</div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div>34,409</div> </div>

Estimated Civilian Population (R.G.'s Estimate Mid Year 1955) 109,200

		Total.	M.	F.	
LIVE BIRTHS	Legitimate	1,679	866	813	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div>Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population</div> </div>
"	Illegitimate	115	59	56	
Total		1,794	925	869	
					Crude rate 16.43
					Adjusted rate 16.10
STILLBIRTHS	Legitimate	31	18	13	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births,</div> </div>
"	Illegitimate	2	—	2	
Total		33	18	15	
					18.06

DEATHS (Civilians)	...	1,233	626	607	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div>Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population</div> </div>
					Crude rate 11.29
					Adjusted rate 10.73

Deaths from maternal causes:—

		Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis	...	—	—
Other Maternal causes	...	—	—
Total	...	—	—

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	25.08
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	25.61
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	17.39

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths from	Cancer (all ages)	108	96	204
"	Measles (all ages)	—	—	—
"	Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—
"	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	1	2
"	Diphtheria (all ages)	—	—	—

POPULATION.

I append Tables giving the Census populations and the Registrar-General's estimates for recent years.

CENSUS POPULATIONS.

Year.	Census Populations.			Population Increases					Females per 1,000 Males.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Total Increases.	Per cent. Proportions.	Natural Increases	Migrations.		
							Inward	Outward.	
1801	4,984	6,293	11,277	—	—	—	—	—	1,262
1811	6,064	7,606	13,670	2,393	21.2	—	—	—	1,254
1821	7,831	9,355	17,186	3,516	25.6	—	—	—	1,194
1831	9,169	11,032	20,201	3,015	17.5	—	—	—	1,203
1841	11,894	13,490	25,384	5,185	25.6	—	—	—	1,134
1851	15,474	17,440	32,914	7,530	29.6	2,822	4,708	—	1,127
1861	17,667	20,283	37,950	5,036	15.3	4,075	961	—	1,148
1871	20,047	22,900	42,947	4,997	13.1	4,373	624	—	1,143
1881	23,608	26,712	50,320	7,373	17.1	5,290	2,083	—	1,131
1891	26,658	30,712	57,360	7,040	13.9	7,033	7	—	1,151
1901	31,181	35,449	66,630	9,270	16.1	6,610	2,660	—	1,136
1911	34,980	38,952	73,932	7,302	10.9	8,232	—	930	1,113
1921	37,359	42,012	79,371	5,439	7.4	5,979	—	540	1,124
1931	41,317	46,252	87,569	8,198	10.3	5,616	2,582	—	1,119
1951	49,962	54,826	104,788	17,286	16.5	10,081	7,205	—	1,097

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ESTIMATES.

(At the 30th June, of each year).

Year.	Persons.	Year.	Persons	Year	Persons
1932	88,700	1940	91,230*	1948	102,100
1933	89,070	1941	84,950*	1949	103,800
1934	90,157	1942	85,210*	1950	104,140
1935	91,400	1943	86,290*	1951	104,000
1936	92,470	1944	87,290*	1952	106,360
1937	93,870	1945	88,920*	1953	107,500
1938	95,070	1946	97,010*	1954	108,300
1939	96,500	1947	100,460*	1955	109,200

* Civilians only.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered in Ipswich in 1955 was 945.

The following is a Table showing the number of marriages and the marriage rate since 1841:—

Periods	No. of Marriages	Marriage rates per 1000 living.	
		Ipswich.	England & Wales.
1851 - 1860	3,302	18.70	16.9
1861 - 1870	3,550	17.64	16.6
1871 - 1880	4,143	17.77	16.2
1881 - 1890	4,152	15.37	14.9
1891 - 1900	4,777	15.43	15.6
1901 - 1910	5,209	14.86	15.5
1911 - 1920	6,819	17.83	16.6
1921 - 1930	6,740	16.20	15.5
1931 - 1940	8,395	18.49	17.7
1941 - 1950	8,994	18.94	17.1
1841 - 1845	1,239	18.29	15.7
1846 - 1850	1,576	20.42	16.5
1851 - 1855	1,689	19.84	17.1
1856 - 1860	1,613	17.65	16.7
1861 - 1865	1,790	18.35	16.8
1866 - 1870	1,760	16.96	16.4
1871 - 1875	2,072	18.56	17.1
1876 - 1880	2,071	17.04	15.3
1881 - 1885	2,170	16.59	15.2
1886 - 1890	1,982	14.22	14.7
1891 - 1895	2,326	15.60	15.1
1896 - 1900	2,451	15.28	16.1
1901 - 1905	2,560	14.99	15.6
1906 - 1910	2,649	14.73	15.3
1911 - 1915	3,201	16.94	16.4
1916 - 1920	3,618	18.70	16.8
1921 - 1925	3,316	16.34	15.7
1926 - 1930	3,424	16.06	15.4
1931 - 1935	3,650	16.32	16.2
1936 - 1940	4,746	20.65	19.2
1941 - 1945	4,241	19.14	16.7
1946 - 1950	4,753	18.74	17.6
1951	844	16.23	16.5
1952	937	18.30	15.9
1953	928	17.26	15.6
1954	888	16.4	15.4
1955	945	17.3	16.1

• Based on Civilian populations

The highest marriage-rate recorded in Ipswich was 25.75 in 1940 (based on civilian population only), and the lowest, 13.0 in 1887.

BIRTHS.

1,794 births were registered in Ipswich in 1955 as compared with 1,927 in the previous year.

The births and birth-rates are set forth in the following Table:—

Periods	Number.			Rates per 1,000 population.	
	Males.	Females.	Persons	Ipswich.	England and Wales.
1851—1860	6,088	5,837	11,925	33.7	34.1
1861—1870	6,805	6,488	13,293	33.0	35.2
1871—1880	8,005	7,606	15,611	33.4	35.4
1881—1890	8,619	8,485	17,104	31.6	32.4
1891—1900	9,058	8,729	17,787	28.7	29.9
1901—1910	9,586	9,212	18,798	26.8	27.2
1911—1920	8,436	8,102	16,538	21.6	21.8
1921—1930	7,602	7,396	14,998	18.0	18.3
1931—1940	6,961	6,704	13,665	14.9	14.9
1941—1950	9,391	8,480	17,871	18.9	16.9
1841—1845	2,036	2,056	4,092	30.2	32.3
1846—1850	2,747	2,552	5,299	34.3	32.8
1851—1855	2,914	2,864	5,778	33.9	33.9
1856—1860	3,174	2,973	6,147	33.6	34.4
1861—1865	3,308	3,144	6,452	33.0	35.1
1866—1870	3,497	3,344	6,841	32.9	35.3
1871—1875	3,820	3,646	7,466	33.4	35.5
1876—1880	4,185	3,960	8,145	33.5	35.3
1881—1885	4,258	4,230	8,488	32.4	33.5
1886—1890	4,361	4,255	8,616	30.9	31.4
1891—1895	4,444	4,339	8,783	29.4	30.5
1896—1900	4,614	4,390	9,004	28.0	29.3
1901—1905	4,899	4,719	9,618	28.1	28.2
1906—1910	4,687	4,493	9,180	25.5	26.3
1911—1915	4,481	4,271	8,752	23.1	23.6
1916—1920	3,955	3,831	7,786	20.1	20.1
1921—1925	3,829	3,883	7,712	19.0	19.9
1926—1930	3,773	3,513	7,286	17.1	16.7
1931—1935	3,395	3,310	6,705	14.9	15.0
1936—1940	3,566	3,394	6,960	14.8	14.8
1941—1945	4,089	3,617	7,706	17.8	15.9
1946—1950	5,302	4,863	10,165	20.0	18.0
1951	910	872	1,782	17.1	15.5
1952	877	883	1,760	16.6	15.3
1953	1,016	901	1,917	17.7	15.5
1954	981	946	1,927	17.4	15.2
1955	925	869	1,794	16.1	15.0

*Based on Civilian Population.

ANNUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY SEX AND LEGITIMACY

The local experience since 1921 is shown thus:—

Year.	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			All Births.			Males per 1,000 Females.
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	
1921	808	831	1,639	36	49	85	844	880	1,724	959
1922	731	777	1,508	42	36	78	773	813	1,586	958
1923	754	733	1,487	28	33	61	782	766	1,548	1,021
1924	700	669	1,369	35	29	64	735	698	1,433	1,053
1925	661	695	1,356	34	31	65	695	726	1,421	957
1926	748	735	1,483	29	28	57	777	763	1,540	1,018
1927	689	665	1,354	40	22	62	729	687	1,416	1,061
1928	736	625	1,361	32	31	63	768	656	1,424	1,170
1929	694	678	1,372	31	35	66	725	713	1,438	1,017
1930	742	669	1,411	32	25	57	774	694	1,468	1,115
1921- 1930	7,263	7,077	14,340	339	319	658	7,602	7,396	14,998	1,028
1931	668	635	1,303	34	34	68	702	669	1,371	1,049
1932	641	656	1,297	30	36	66	671	692	1,363	969
1933	625	581	1,206	35	33	68	660	614	1,274	1,075
1934	632	599	1,231	25	35	60	657	634	1,291	1,036
1935	672	664	1,336	33	37	70	705	701	1,406	1,005
1936	677	645	1,322	24	32	56	701	677	1,378	1,035
1937	696	626	1,322	40	31	71	736	657	1,393	1,120
1938	728	672	1,400	24	35	59	752	707	1,459	1,064
1939	666	669	1,335	39	35	74	705	704	1,409	1,001
1940	637	607	1,244	35	42	77	672	649	1,321	1,035
1931- 1940	6,642	6,354	12,996	319	350	669	6,961	6,704	13,665	1,038
1941	624	586	1,210	40	39	79	664	625	1,289	1,062
1942	693	638	1,331	52	54	106	745	692	1,437	1,076
1943	715	610	1,325	52	43	95	767	653	1,420	1,174
1944	832	753	1,585	100	89	189	932	842	1,774	1,107
1945	847	688	1,535	134	117	251	981	805	1,786	1,218
1946	1,024	1,017	2,041	83	121	204	1,107	1,138	2,245	972
1947	1,205	941	2,146	71	64	135	1,276	1,005	2,281	1,269
1948	904	817	1,721	65	60	125	969	877	1,846	1,105
1949	947	887	1,834	52	46	98	999	933	1,932	1,070
1950	911	853	1,764	40	57	97	951	910	1,861	1,045
1941- 1950	8,702	7,790	16,492	689	690	1379	9391	8,480	17,871	1,107
1951	892	822	1,694	38	50	88	910	872	1,782	1,043
1952	824	829	1,653	53	54	107	877	883	1,760	993
1953	947	846	1,793	69	55	124	1016	901	1,917	1,128
1954	927	884	1,811	54	62	116	981	946	1,927	1,037
1955	866	813	1,679	59	56	115	925	869	1,794	1,066

DEATHS.

DEATHS AT THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS DURING 1955.

	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total all ages
Males	29	2	3	32	164	396	626
Females	16	6	4	21	106	454	607
Persons	45	8	7	53	270	850	1233

The age distribution of the deaths was very much the same as for 1954. Deaths of persons of 65 years of age and upwards accounted for 68.9% of the deaths (1954—70.1%).

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1955.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Males	Females	Total
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	...	...	...	8	6	14
Other Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Influenza ...	...	...	...	6	11	17
Measles ...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Ac. Inf. Enceph. ...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Cancer ...	...	...	...	108	96	204
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	5	4	9
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ...	...	...	...	73	130	203
Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	194	176	370
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	...	...	...	23	28	51
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	50	25	75
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	33	21	54
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	...	11	4	15
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	...	...	...	14	3	17
Diarrhoea, under 2 years ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Appendicitis ...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases ...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	...	...	...	7	7	14
Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes ...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	13	3	16
Con. Mal. ...	...	...	...	6	8	14
Suicide ...	...	...	...	8	11	19
Road Traffic Accidents ...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Other Violent Causes ...	...	...	...	14	16	30
All Other Causes ...	...	...	...	46	49	95
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...				626	607	1,233

It will be seen from this Table that heart diseases (including other Circulatory diseases) accounted for the greatest number of deaths (34.1%), the next highest is Cancer (16.5%), followed by Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. (16.5%).

There is little difference from the experience of 1954 when Heart diseases accounted for 35.8% and Cancer 17.8%.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES AT ALL AGES.

The following Table shows the crude death-rates, decennial and quinquennial, since 1851, and annual since 1946, recorded for Ipswich and compared with the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

Periods	No. of Deaths (Ipswich).			Death-rates per 1000 Population					
	M	F	P.	Males.		Females.		Persons	
				Ipswich	E. & W.	Ipswich	E. & W.	Ipswich	E. & W.
1851—1860	3,863	3,987	7,850	23.39	23.1	21.22	21.4	22.24	22.2
1861—1870	4,440	4,480	8,920	23.66	23.7	20.84	21.4	22.16	22.5
1871—1880	5,273	5,044	10,317	24.15	22.7	20.34	20.1	22.12	21.4
1881—1890	5,053	5,016	10,069	20.02	20.3	17.43	18.1	18.64	19.1
1891—1900	5,649	5,529	11,178	19.56	19.3	16.74	17.1	18.06	18.2
1901—1910	5,335	5,231	10,566	16.17	16.4	14.09	14.4	15.07	15.4
1911—1920	5,270	5,283	10,553	14.56	15.9	13.10	13.0	13.19	14.3
1921—1930	4,604	4,778	9,382	11.76	12.9	10.88	11.4	11.29	12.1
1931—1940	5,176	5,486	10,662	12.74	—	11.55	—	12.15	12.2
1941—1950	5,494	5,467	10,961	12.25	—	11.16	—	11.70	11.7
1851—1855	1,989	1,971	3,960	24.90	23.5	21.80	21.8	23.26	22.7
1856—1860	1,874	2,016	3,890	21.97	22.6	20.69	21.0	21.29	21.8
1861—1865	2,235	2,314	4,549	24.59	23.7	22.21	21.5	23.32	22.6
1866—1870	2,205	2,166	4,371	22.79	23.7	19.56	21.2	21.07	22.4
1871—1875	2,586	2,440	5,026	24.78	23.3	20.52	20.7	22.51	22.0
1876—1880	2,687	2,604	5,291	23.58	22.1	20.16	19.5	21.76	20.8
1881—1885	2,496	2,505	5,001	20.37	20.5	18.01	18.3	19.12	19.4
1886—1890	2,557	2,511	5,068	19.69	20.0	16.88	17.8	18.19	18.9
1891—1895	2,841	2,760	5,601	20.46	19.8	17.32	17.7	18.78	18.7
1896—1900	2,808	2,769	5,577	18.73	18.8	16.20	16.6	17.38	17.7
1901—1905	2,692	2,636	5,328	16.80	17.1	14.55	15.0	15.60	16.0
1906—1910	2,613	2,595	5,238	15.57	15.6	13.66	13.8	14.56	14.7
1911—1915	2,765	2,597	5,362	15.43	15.4	13.06	13.2	14.19	14.3
1916—1920	2,505	2,686	5,191	13.71	16.5	13.14	12.8	13.41	14.4
1921—1925	2,200	2,330	4,530	11.53	13.0	10.87	11.4	11.18	12.2
1926—1930	2,404	2,418	4,852	11.98	12.9	10.89	11.4	11.40	12.1
1931—1935	2,426	2,648	5,074	11.50	12.7	11.21	11.4	11.34	12.0
1936—1940	2,750	2,838	5,588	12.41	—	11.46	—	11.93	12.4
1941—1945	2,691	2,662	5,353	13.07	—	11.65	—	12.37	11.8
1946—1950	2,803	2,305	5,608	11.42	—	10.67	—	11.04	11.5
1951	646	626	1,272	12.42	—	12.04	—	12.23	12.5
1952	579	591	1,170	10.88	—	11.11	—	11.00	11.3
1953	543	495	1,038	9.69	—	9.21	—	9.65	11.4
1954	550	537	1,087	10.15	—	9.92	—	10.04	11.3
1955	626	607	1,233	11.48	—	11.11	—	11.29	11.7

*Civilians only.

The number of deaths registered in 1955 was 1,233 and the death-rate was 11.29 (crude), 10.73 (adjusted). This rate compares favourably with that for the country as a whole.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

No deaths were associated with Pregnancy and Childbirth in 1955.

The death-rates per 1,000 births are set forth in the following Table: -

Periods.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Hæmorrhage.	Toxaemia.	All other Conditions	Total all causes.	
					No.	Rates.
1841—1850	1.81	42	53	1.71	42	4.47
1851—1860	1.00	17	1.00	1.60	45	3.77
1861—1870	.90	45	52	1.51	45	3.38
1871—1880	1.53	57	25	1.72	64	4.09
1881—1890	2.16	52	41	1.41	77	4.50
1891—1900	1.57	50	22	1.92	75	4.21
1901—1910	.63	1.07	63	1.44	70	3.72
1911—1920	1.39	.60	97	1.33	71	4.29
1921—1930	2.20	53	66	.66	61	4.06
1931—1940	1.40	64	.57	1.02	50	3.65
1941—1950	.19	.19	—	31	11	.65
1951	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1952	—	0.56	—	.56	2	1.11
1953	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1954	0.51	0.51	0.51	—	3	1.53
1955	—	—	—	—	—	0.00

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Table gives the numbers of Infant deaths and the Infant Mortality rates since 1851:—

Period	No. of Deaths			Infant Death Rates.						Female
	Males.	Fms.	Infants.	Males.		Females.		Infants		Infant Deaths per 1,000 Male
				Ips.	E. & W.	Ips.	E. & W.	Ips.	E. & W.	Ipswich.
1851—1860	1,122	931	2,053	184	168	159	139	172	154	829
1861—1870	1,141	982	2,123	167	168	151	139	159	154	861
1871—1880	1,369	1,024	2,393	171	163	134	134	152	149	748
1881—1890	1,327	1,004	2,331	153	155	118	128	136	142	756
1891—1900	1,582	1,181	2,763	174	168	135	138	155	153	746
1901—1910	1,322	1,044	2,366	138	140	113	111	126	128	789
1911—1920	889	615	1,504	105	112	76	89	91	100	691
1921—1930	196	343	839	65	81	46	63	56	72	691
1931—1940	332	277	609	47	—	41	—	44	58	833
1941—1950	349	214	563	39	—	26	—	32	43	635
1851—1855	550	453	1,003	188	172	158	141	173	156	823
1856—1860	572	478	1,050	180	166	160	137	171	152	835
1861—1865	567	492	1,059	171	166	156	136	164	151	867
1866—1870	574	490	1,064	164	170	146	142	155	157	855
1871—1875	647	487	1,134	169	167	133	138	152	153	752
1876—1880	722	537	1,259	172	159	135	130	154	145	744
1881—1885	647	496	1,143	152	152	117	125	134	139	766
1886—1890	680	508	1,188	153	159	119	131	138	145	747
1891—1895	763	559	1,322	171	165	128	135	150	151	732
1896—1900	819	622	1,441	177	170	141	141	160	156	759
1901—1905	763	605	1,368	155	151	128	124	142	138	792
1906—1910	559	439	998	119	129	97	105	109	117	785
1911—1915	525	365	890	115	121	85	97	101	110	695
1916—1920	364	250	614	92	101	65	79	78	90	686
1921—1925	274	197	471	71	86	50	66	61	76	718
1926—1930	222	146	368	58	77	41	59	50	68	657
1931—1935	148	159	307	43	70	48	54	45	62	1074
1936—1940	184	118	302	51	—	34	—	43	55	641
1941—1945	193	110	303	48	—	31	—	40	50	569
1946—1950	156	104	260	29	—	21	—	25	36	701
1951	39	14	53	43	—	16	—	30	30	359
1952	23	25	48	26	—	28	—	27	28	1087
1953	36	13	49	38	—	14	—	26	27	361
1954	20	18	38	21	—	19	—	20	26	900
1955	29	16	45	32	—	18	—	25	25	551

ANALYSIS OF INFANT MORTALITY, 1955.

The Infant death-rate for 1955 was 25.08. The rate for England and Wales was 24.9. The following figures are based on the available local statistics :—

Neonatal Deaths.		Deaths over 1 month.	Total Infant Deaths.
Males	20	17	45
Females	8		
28			

(1) NEONATAL—OR DEATHS UNDER 1 MONTH.

The Neonatal death-rate was 15.61 and the causes were as follows:

Prematurity.	Malformations.	No attention at Birth.	Birth Injury.	Infection	Atelectasis.
16	5	1	1	2	3

Premature Births.					
Weights.			Age at Death.		
— 2 lbs.	...	1	— 24 hours	...	9
— 3 lbs.	...	5	— 7 days	...	4
— 4 lbs.	...	7	— 1 month.	...	3
— 5½ lbs.	...	3			
+ 5½ lbs.	...	—			

Malformations.		
Meningocele	Exomphalos	Congenital Heart.
1	1	3

(2) DEATHS OF INFANTS OVER 1 MONTH.

Age at death:

Under 2 mths.	3 mths.	4 mths.	5 mths.	6 mths.	7 mths.	8 mths.	9 mths.	10 mths.	11 mths.	12 mths.
3	1	3	2	1	1	—	2	2	—	2

Sex:

Males.	Females.
9	8

Cause of Deaths:

Group Cause.	Specific Disease.	Total.
Infections.	Gastro-Enteritis ...	1
	Influenzal Meningitis ...	1
	Broncho-Pneumonia ...	2
	Acute Bronchitis ...	3
Congenital Defects.	Meningo-Nyelocoele ...	5
	Congenital Heart ...	1
	Atrophy of Adrenals ...	1
	Spina Bifida ...	2
Accidents.	Asphyxia ...	1

STILL-BIRTHS.

There were 33 still-births allocated to Ipswich in 1955, giving a rate per 1,000 of the total births of 18.06 as compared with 16.84 in 1954.

ANALYSIS.

(1) GENERAL.

Total Number.	Illegitimate.	Rate per 1,000. Live and Still-births
33	2	18.06

(2) SEX.

Males.	Females.
18	15

(3) MATURITY.

Full Term.	Premature.				
	-1 lb.	1-2 lbs.	2-3 lbs.	3-4 lbs.	4-5½ lbs.
19	—	2	1	4	7

(4) PLACE IN FAMILY.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
14	7	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	—

(5) ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION.

Hospital	Doctor	Municipal Clinic	Emergency cases
14	14	2	3

(6) PLACE OF BIRTH.

Place.		Cases delivered.	Still-births.	Rate.
Ipswich Hospitals.	Anglesea Road Wing	4	—	—
	Heath Road Wing	393	23	5.8%
Maternity Homes.	Ipswich Maternity Home	394	3	0.76%
Domiciliary.	Doctors' Booked cases	803	4	0.5%
	Midwives' Booked cases	151	1	0.66%
	Emergency cases	4	2	—

(7) ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS.

Maternal Abnormalities	...	...	4
Foetal Abnormalities	...	...	2
Difficult Labour	...	...	8
Strangulation by Cord	...	...	1
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	2
Inattention at Birth	...	...	1
Rhesus Incompatibility	...	...	3
No obvious cause	...	...	12

(a) *Maternal Abnormalities:*

Diabetes 1, Ante-partum haemorrhage 1, Toxaemia 1
Pulmonary tuberculosis 1.

(b) *Foetal Abnormalities:-*

Anencephalic 1, Hydrocephalic 1.

(c) *Difficult Labour:-*

Breech 2, Uterine Inertia 4, Forceps 1, Impact Shoulders 1.

(8) CONDITION OF FOETUS.

Fresh	...	11
Macerated	...	22

CANCER.

In presenting the following report upon Cancer statistics the local figures have been utilized.

A total of 204 deaths (108 males and 96 females) were ascribed to Cancer during 1955 as compared with 223, 195, 179 and 194 respectively in the four preceding years.

16.5% of the deaths from all causes were due to Cancer.

62 males and 69 females dying from Cancer were over 65 years of age.

The following Table shows the deaths and death-rates from cancer since 1851:

Period.	Numbers and Death-rates.					
	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.
1851--1860	21	.12	80	.42	101	.28
1861--1870	47	.25	143	.66	190	.47
1871--1880	96	.43	193	.77	289	.61
1881--1890	115	.45	243	.84	358	.66
1891--1900	182	.63	299	.90	481	.77
1901--1910	290	.87	413	1.11	703	1.00
1911--1920	399	1.10	562	1.39	961	1.25
1921--1930	523	1.33	694	1.58	1217	1.46
1931--1940	696	1.62	887	1.83	1583	1.72
1941--1950	883	1.84	889	1.85	1772	1.84
1851--1855	12	.15	43	.47	55	.32
1856--1860	9	.10	37	.38	46	.25
1861--1865	12	.13	77	.74	89	.45
1866--1870	35	.36	66	.59	101	.48
1871--1875	48	.46	103	.86	151	.67
1876--1880	48	.42	90	.69	138	.56
1881--1885	50	.40	117	.84	167	.63
1886--1890	65	.50	126	.84	191	.68
1891--1895	74	.53	145	.91	219	.73
1896--1900	108	.72	154	.90	262	.81
1901--1905	117	.73	164	.90	281	.82
1906--1910	173	1.01	249	1.31	422	1.17
1911--1915	196	1.09	274	1.38	470	1.24
1916--1920	203	1.11	288	1.40	491	1.26
1921--1925	256	1.34	329	1.53	585	1.44
1926--1930	267	1.33	365	1.62	632	1.48
1931--1935	314	1.48	443	1.87	757	1.69
1936--1940	382	1.75	444	1.76	826	1.76
1941--1945	406	1.99	427	1.87	833	1.92
1946--1950	477	1.94	462	1.75	939	1.84
1951	109	2.09	114	2.19	223	2.14
1952	98	1.84	97	1.82	195	1.83
1953	100	1.79	79	1.41	179	1.59
1954	95	1.75	99	1.83	194	1.79
1955	103	1.98	96	1.76	204	1.87

The following Table shows the site distribution of the deaths from cancer:—

Site	Males	Females	Total
Stomach	10	14	24
Lungs and Bronchus	23	3	26
Breast	—	17	17
Female Generative Organs	—	11	11
All others	75	51	126

Table showing age and sex distribution of the cancer deaths for 1938, 1953, 1954 and 1955.

Age Periods	1938.			1953.			1954.			1955.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
— 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 25	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
— 45	4	12	16	7	6	13	3	9	12	9	5	14
— 65	29	43	72	45	22	67	31	32	63	36	21	57
— 75	21	25	46	22	26	48	32	30	62	30	31	61
+ 75	19	19	38	25	25	50	29	28	57	32	38	70
Totals	74	99	173	100	79	179	95	99	194	108	96	204

SECTION B.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

SECTION 22.—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Facilities for Ante and Post-Natal Care.

Child Welfare Clinics.

Examination of Infants by Medical Officers.

Infectious Diseases.

Maternal Deaths.

Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

Dental Care.

Montrose Day Nursery.

Women's Welfare Clinic.

Residential Accommodation for Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

Facilities for Ante-natal and Post-natal care.

Sessions were held at the following clinics:

- (a). Central Clinic, Elm Street.
- (b). Gainsborough Clinic, Clapgate Lane.
- (c). Whitton Clinic, Shakespeare Road.
- (d). Allington Clinic, Woodbridge Road.
- (e). Maidenhall Clinic, Cranfield's Sports Pavilion, Halifax Road.
- (f). Chantry Clinic, Hawthorn Drive.

Year	Total Births (Live & Still)	No. of Clinic Centres at end of year.	Clinic	No. of sessions held per month	Total number of attendances	No. of women in attendance
1948	1,885	3	Ante-natal Post-natal	28 12	8,048 692	1,706 541
1949	1,960	4	Ante-natal Post-natal	28 16	5,553 527	1,003 354
1950	1,889	4	Ante-natal Post-natal	28 16	4,498 544	785 359
1951	1,818	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	37 20	4,480 371	1,257 234
1952	1,793	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	39 20	4,662 344	1,441 234
1953	1,950	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	49 24	4,569 290	1,399 185
1954	1,960	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	52 24	4,001 186	1,351 143
1955	1,827	6	Ante-natal Post-natal	51 26	3,635 148	1,250 112

A record of attendances is kept at the ante-natal clinics and future appointments given. Non-attenders are visited at their homes by midwives.

Blood specimens are taken as a routine at local authority clinics, or if referred specifically for this purpose by the patient's own doctor.

Facilities are readily available for X-ray of expectant mothers.

Mothers are seen for post-natal examination at the ante-natal sessions.

CHILD WELFARE.

Infants remain under the care of the midwives for twenty-eight days and then are put in touch with the health visitor of the area.

During 1955 nineteen Child Welfare clinics were held weekly at seven different centres; details of attendances are as follows:—

<i>Clinic.</i>	1953	1954	1955
Central ...	5,362	5,319	4,668
Gainsborough ...	4,204	4,100	3,839
Whitton ...	3,295	3,268	3,750
Allington ...	6,057	6,340	4,631
Maidenhall ...	1,634	1,469	1,426
Rushmere ...	—	400	1,040
Chantry ...	—	—	1,854
Total ...	20,552	20,896	21,208

Chantry Clinic was opened in February, 1955.

- (a). No. of Centres provided at end of year ... 7
- (b). No. of Infant Welfare Sessions held per month
(4 weeks). ... 76
- (c). No. of children who attended the Centres ... 3,777
- (d). No. of children who attended the Centres during
the year and who were born in:—
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-------|
| 1954 | ... | ... | 1,100 |
| 1953 | ... | ... | 1,035 |
| 1950-1953 | ... | ... | 1,642 |
- (e). Total number of attendances made by children
included under (c):—
- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| Under 1 year of age | ... | ... | 14,334 |
| Over 1 year of age | ... | ... | 6,874 |

EXAMINATION OF INFANTS BY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The examinations carried out by the Medical Officers are shown in the following table:—

Age.	1953.	1954	1955.
— 1	4,026	3,183	3,761
— 2	1,123	1,020	1,086
— 3	687	589	633
— 4	587	527	507
— 5	416	350	466
Total	6,839	5,669	6,453

Children requiring medical treatment are referred to their own practitioners. Specialist attention, X-ray or Laboratory investigations are obtained through liaison with the Hospital.

Regular immunisation and vaccination clinics are held, and in addition these facilities are available at ordinary Child Welfare clinics.

The Ophthalmic Consultant attends each week at the Central clinic; the following figures relate to children under school age examined during the year:—

Number of children examined	...	...	66
Number of attendances	...	...	150
Number for whom glasses were ordered	...	...	19
Number for whom glasses were changed	...	...	8
Number referred for treatment other than glasses	...	...	12
Number to continue present glasses	...	...	32
Number to discontinue wearing glasses	...	...	22

A special clinic is held at Maidenhall (Wednesday, 1.30-2.30 p.m.) where advice and encouragement is given to mothers who are having difficulty in establishing breast feeding.

Illegitimate infants are followed up as necessary by the Superintendent Health Visitor. Emphasis is placed on the importance of keeping mother and child together, where possible, and help is given in caring for children in the Day Nursery. Other cases are referred to the Children's Officer with a view to placing the children with suitable foster-parents or arranging for their adoption.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(a) Two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year.

(b) *Puerperal Pyrexia.*

Seventy-seven cases were notified during 1955.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

There were no maternal deaths registered in 1955.

SUPPLY OF DRIED MILKS, ETC.

Welfare Foods under the Government's Welfare Foods Scheme are distributed at all infant welfare centres. The following tables show the quantities of foods, etc. issued during 1955:

(a) *Dried Milk:*

National Dried Milk full and half cream	tins	62,576
Other Dried Milks	... .. packets	7,717
		<hr/> 70,293

(b) *Other Foods, Etc.*

Bemax	...	...	...	...	337
Maltoline	...	...	...	...	396
Farex	...	...	...	...	2,013
Lactagol	} large	...	...	...	300
		small	...	...	218
Marmite	...	...	...	...	3,094
Ovaltine	...	...	...	...	8,062
Cereals	...	...	...	...	1,590
Virol	} ½-lb.	...	...	...	747
		1-lb.	...	...	627
Rose Hip Syrup (bottles)	...	...	...	...	1,097

(c) *Supplied by Ministry of Food:*

Orange Juice	...	...	Bottles	113,489
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	„	17,492
Vitamin Tablets	...	...	Packets	6,768

DENTAL CARE.

The number of sessions devoted to treatment by the Dental Surgeons was 111.

Expectant mothers	...	...	22
Nursing mothers	...	...	29
			—
Total	...	...	51
Children under five	...	...	60

(a) Numbers provided with treatment by Dental Surgeons:—

	Examined.	Needing treatment.	Treated.	Made dentally fit.
Expectant Mothers	92	80	50	29
Nursing Mothers	62	61	54	47
Total	154	141	104	76
Children under five	476	410	401	390

(b) Forms of treatment provided by Dental Surgeons:—

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Silver Nitrate treatment	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided		Dentures re-paired
		Local	General				Full	Partial	
Expectant mothers	163	22	52	31	—	2	8	2	—
Nursing mothers	187	21	55	47	—	—	32	11	1
Total	350	43	107	78	—	2	40	13	1
Children under five	480	19	336	138	65	—	—	—	—

(c) Visits to Dental Surgeons:—

Expectant mothers	...	...	220
Nursing mothers	...	...	290
Children under five	...	...	601

(d) Work carried out by Oral Hygienist:—

	Re-ferred	Treated	Completed	Attend-ances	Sessions worked
Expectant mothers	43	27	18	74	15
Nursing mothers	19	15	16	45	9
Total	62	42	34	119	24
Children under five	—	—	—	—	—

The children at Raeburn Road Nursery and Montrose Day Nursery have continued to receive dental inspection and treatment during the year.

MONTROSE DAY NURSERY.

The Montrose Day Nursery provides 60 places, being 25 in the group 0-2 years and 35 in the 2-5 years group.

The staff consists of matron, deputy matron, warden, three nursery trained nurses, and eight student nursery nurses.

The circumstances of the families giving reasons for attendance at the Nursery are shown below:

	1953	1954	1955
Mother sole support of child ...	27	32	35
Husband sick	—	—	—
Mother sick	—	1	—
Mother and father working ...	6	5	6
Others	3	3	10
	36	41	51

Figures as at 31st December.

During the year four students entered for the National Nursery Examinations Board examination and three were successful.

The following table shows the average attendances, the number of admissions and the number of discharges during the years 1953, 1954 and 1955.

	Age	1953	1954	1955
Average Attendances (Daily)	0-2	60 places 10.8	60 places 17.4	60 places 14.1
	2-5	19.5 } 30.3	17.3 } 34.7	19.8 } 33.9
Admissions	0-2	38	41	40
	2-5	38 } 76	34 } 75	49 } 89
Discharges	0-2	28	28	31
	2-5	64 } 92	41 } 69	49 } 80

WOMEN'S WELFARE CLINIC.

Weekly sessions are now regularly held at Allington House on a Thursday morning. Patients are referred mainly by their own doctors, also by health visitors and midwives.

Patients in the county borough are not charged for consultation, but have to purchase appliances as necessary. Appliances may be issued free of charge where the financial circumstances of the patient are such as to cause hardship. Details of attendances were as follows:—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
(a) Number of women attending	127	147	166	167	204
(b) Number of attendances during year	279	315	325	336	386

Arrangements have been made for out-district cases from the neighbouring county areas to attend. 146 women attended during 1955, total attendances being 222.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION (OTHER THAN MOTHER AND BABY HOMES) PROVIDED FOR EXPECTANT OR NURSING MOTHERS AND FOR YOUNG CHILDREN UNDER SECTION 22 OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

Arrangements made by the Local Authority in view of the recommendations contained in Circular 2866 in relation to illegitimate children have continued throughout the five years since the 5th July, 1948. The Local Authority makes a contribution of £250 per annum towards the expenses incurred by the St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich Diocesan Moral Welfare Association. That Association provides a Moral Welfare Worker who investigates cases referred to her, advises the patients and arranges accommodation as necessary. All cases coming to the notice of the officers of the Public Health Department are referred to the Worker and the contribution made by the Council to the expenses of the Association includes a proportion towards the expenses incurred in accommodating unmarried mothers in Homes, arrangements for which are made by the Welfare Worker.

Where expectant mothers are in need of temporary accommodation under the National Assistance Act they are admitted to the Social Welfare Institution at Heathfields, Woodbridge Road East, which is

under the control of the Welfare Services Committee. The Health Committee contributes towards the expenses incurred in accommodating an expectant mother during the last six weeks of pregnancy and arrangements are made with the Hospital Management Committee for the mothers to be admitted to maternity accommodation for their confinements.

The Council have arranged temporary accommodation at the Nurses' Home, No. 9, Lower Brook Street, Ipswich, for the reception of nursing mothers with their babies when they are in need of temporary accommodation and because facilities at Heathfields are unsuitable for nursing mothers. In cases where the mothers are not breast-feeding their babies, they are re-admitted to Heathfields and the babies are admitted to the Children's Nursery, Britannia Road.

SECTION 23.—MIDWIFERY.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Clinics.

Mothercraft Classes.

Care of Premature Infants.

Analgesia.

Intra-Gastric Oxygen.

Deliveries attended by Midwives.

Obstetric Flying Squad.

Pupil Midwives—Part II Training.

Midwives in Practice.

Medical Aid.

Administration of Analgesics.

Statistics—Births and Stillbirths.

Comments on Tables.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Staff: 1 Non-Medical Supervisor.
17 Midwives (7 Teaching Midwives).
12 Pupil Midwives.

965 confinements were attended by the midwives, who visit for 28 days after delivery.

Mothers discharged from hospital at varying periods, 4th-10th day, are also visited by midwives for the 28 day period.

CLINICS.

The Ante-Natal Clinics provide Medical Officer sessions and Midwives' Sessions (at which booked General Practitioners cases are seen). Excellent co-operation with the General Practitioner Services has been maintained. There are few defaulters, and in these cases midwives pay follow-up visits.

MOTHELCRAFT CLASSES.

Primipara are encouraged to attend Mothercraft classes. A minimum of five classes are held in each course of lectures, at which 15-20 mothers attend at any one time. The talks embrace:—

- (1) Physiology of Pregnancy and Labour, with an introduction to Relaxation.
- (2) Diet and Hygiene in pregnancy.
- (3) Preparation for Breast Feeding.
- (4) Preparation of layette, etc., together with bathing of a baby.
- (5) Care of the Newborn Baby, and demonstration of Gas & Air Machine.

Husbands are invited to an evening Talk at the end of each Course.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

The Premature Baby continues to have specialised care at home. Each midwife is trained to care for premature babies in her area. She has the assistance of a pupil midwife and special equipment.

Special nursing care at home was provided for 35 premature infants in 1955.

ANALGESIA.

Midwives have received instruction in the administration of Trilene. A Tecota Mark IV apparatus has been purchased and is in use on the district. Petlidine and Gas and Air continue to be available to all domiciliary cases.

INTRA-GASTRIC OXYGEN.

Every midwife is equipped and trained in the use of intra-gastric oxygen for the resuscitation of the New-born. In 1955, 5 babies were resuscitated by this method, which is considered to be of immeasurable value.

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives in the Area during the Year.						
Domiciliary Cases.						
Doctor not booked.		Doctor booked.				
Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Totals	Cases in Institutions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	4	147	337	477	965	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organizations—						
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	1,428
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	2	—	2	—
TOTALS	4	147	339	477	967	1,428

Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions and before the fourteenth day—709.

OBSTETRIC FLYING SQUAD.

The Flying Squad answered 4 calls during 1955. This invaluable service by the Hospital Staff is greatly appreciated.

PART II TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Ipswich Second Period Training School trained 24 pupils during 1955, of whom 21 passed the examination at the first attempt. The pupils reside in a Hostel and spend their six months' training entirely on the district. During the hours of darkness transport by car is available for pupils.

The syllabus now includes the teaching of Mothercraft.

MIDWIVES IN PRACTICE.

Number of Midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority who were:—

(a) Employed by voluntary organisations as domiciliary Midwives <i>otherwise</i> than under arrangement made with the Health Authority under Section 23 of the National Health Service Act					—
(b) In private practice as:—					
(i) Domiciliary Midwives					3
(ii) Midwives in Institutions, i.e.					
Nursing Homes					—
In Hospitals and Maternity Homes					24
Total					27
(c) Midwives employed on 31st December, 1955 by the Local Authority:—					
Non-Medical Supervisor					1
Midwives					17
Total					18

MEDICAL AID UNDER SECTION 14 (1) OF THE MIDWIVES ACT 1951.

Number of cases in which Medical Aid was summoned under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1951 by a Midwife:—

(a) For Domiciliary cases:—					
(i) Where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act					35
(ii) Others					35
Total					35

During the year 1954 Medical Aid was summoned in 38 domiciliary cases.

ADMINISTRATION OF ANALGESICS.

- (a) Number of midwives in practice in the Area qualified to administer inhalation Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board:—
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|----|----------|
| (i) Domiciliary ... | ... | 19 | |
| (ii) In Institutions ... | ... | 22 | Total 41 |
- (b) One Tecota Mark 6 Trilene apparatus is in use by Domiciliary Midwives. All midwives employed by the Local Authority are now in possession of a Walton-Minnitt's Gas and Air apparatus.
- (c) In 894 cases analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives, representing about 92.5% of deliveries.

TABLE III.

LIVE AND STILL-BIRTHS.				1955	1954	1953	1952
No. of Maternity Nurse cases attended	...			814	819	808	854
No. of these at which the Obstetrician was actually present	...	...	...	337	389	414	463
% of Obstetrician attendances	...	...	...	41	47	51	54
% of cases where Maternity Nurse reverted to function as a Midwife	...	...	...	59	53	49	46

COMMENTS ON TABLES.

"Medical Aids sent during labour." These figures refer only to cases in which assistance from a doctor is sought before the birth is completed and does not include perineal repairs or attendance on the newborn child, etc.

"Patients sent into Hospital during labour." These figures refer to cases which had arranged for domiciliary confinement, but in which an emergency arose during the labour necessitating hospitalisation.

"Booked Obstetrician Cases." Includes all those in which the patient had arranged for maternity services with her own practitioner, whether or not the practitioner elected to be present at the time of the confinement.

All booked midwife cases regularly attend the Municipal Ante-Natal clinics—special visits are paid to those who are unable to attend.

SECTION 24. HEALTH VISITING.

Health Visiting Service.

Visits by Health Visitors.

Other Visits:

School Children.

Old People.

Tuberculous Patients.

Other Infectious Diseases

THE HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

Staff: 1 Superintendent

10 Health Visitors

7 School Nurses (S.R.N.) (4 full-time, 3 part-time).

It was not possible to recruit qualified staff up to the full establishment of 1 Superintendent and 16 health visitors. The establishment, however, has been altered to enable 3 health visitor posts to be re-designated as Centre Superintendents. The nurses without health visitors' qualifications were employed at minor ailment, immunisation and certain infant welfare clinics. They also carried out cleanliness inspections in schools and assisted at periodic medical inspections.

Systematic routine visiting is now being replaced by more selective work, and consequently, more visits were paid during the year to tuberculous households and also to old people.

The number of visits paid during 1955 would have shown a more marked fall had it not been for the car allowances paid to centre superintendents and in this connection it is interesting to note that those health visitors using cars have achieved an average number of visits 35% higher than the average figure of those without cars.

Student nurses from the United Ipswich Hospital Training School accompanied the health visitors on several visits for the purpose of gaining experience in the preventive field. Ipswich is recognised by the Royal College of Nursing as a training area for student health visitors and students of Public Health Administration. During 1955 there was co-operation with the Chest Clinic in arranging for N.A.P.T. scholarship students to have some experience of the service.

A number of invitations for health visitors to talk to groups of women's organisations have reached the department and all of these have been accepted.

The following statistics show the work undertaken by this section

Visits by Health Visitors.

	Children.		*Mis- cellaneous.	'Total effective visits.	'Ineffective' visits. 'No one at home'	'Total (All visits).
	— 1	1—5				
1949	12,792	11,666	1,131	25,589	7,260	32,849
1950	13,804	15,450	2,198	31,452	7,596	39,048
1951	11,770	14,257	1,256	27,283	5,735	33,018
1952	11,742	12,648	1,740	26,130	4,181	30,311
1953	12,342	12,534	2,679	27,555	4,319	31,874
1954	12,086	11,242	2,039	25,367	3,855	29,222
1955	10,542	11,769	2,724	25,035	3,500	28,535

**Miscellaneous Visits* (1955):—

Expectant Mothers	...	...	404
T.B. cases	...	...	1,051
Old persons	...	...	145
School children	...	...	483
Specials	...	...	407
Infectious diseases	...	...	234
Total	...	...	2,724

Year.	Children.		Total.
	—1	1—5	
Average			
1921—1925	2,090	1,910	4,000
1926—1930	1,596	2,013	4,609
1931—1935	3,396	6,168	9,564
1936—1940	3,236	5,258	8,494
1941—1945	4,205	6,333	10,538
1946—1950	9,964	9,888	19,852
1951	11,770	14,257	26,027
1952	11,742	12,648	24,390
1953	12,342	12,534	24,876
1954	12,086	11,242	23,328
1955	10,542	11,769	22,311

SECTION 25.—HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Home Nursing Service.

Analysis of Cases.

Cases Treated.

Visits Paid.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The establishment of the service during 1955 was one super-intendent and the equivalent of eighteen district nurses. Six male nurses were employed within this establishment. An additional seven days' annual leave was granted to all public health nurses during the year and this was taken by the staff at the end of the year.

Six cars are now being used by district nurses, car allowances being paid for four and the remaining two being owned by the Council.

The pattern of district nursing is now changing, general nursing care giving place to more specialised treatment. Visits to tuberculous patients have increased during the last eighteen months or so, due to the extension of treatment by injections of streptomycin.

The total numbers of injections given by the service during the year was 25,064. These included antibiotics, insulin, morphia, neptal, anahaemin, mersalyl and cortisone.

The following tables show the number of cases attended, together with the number of visits paid. Types of cases are also shown, together with an analysis of patients over 65 years of age, children under five years of age and patients who have had more than 24 visits during the year.

No requests have been made by the general practitioners for general nursing of sick children. Of the total of 109 cases, 42 were attended for dressings following circumcision, the others being mainly visited for injections of antibiotics or for enemas.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Year.	Total Nurses (Equiv. whole- time).	Male Nurses	Cases Attended.	Visits.
1948 (July-Dec.)	5	—	465	10,176
1949	14 2 3	3	1,377	36,099
1950	16	4	1,635	38,606
1951	17	5	1,738	41,663
1952	17	5	1,798	45,688
1953	18	6	2,033	49,816
1954	18	6	2,231	52,557
1955	18	5	2,116	51,803

2,116 cases were attended by the Home Nursing Service during 1955, which shows a decrease of 115 from those reported for 1954. 241 cases have been carried over into 1956 as against 237 cases which were brought forward from 1954.

	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	1,564	41,346
Surgical	365	7,318
Infectious Diseases	8	56
Tuberculosis	48	2,628
Maternal complications	16	163
Others	115	292
TOTALS	2,116	51,803

	Cases.	Visits paid.
No. of patients who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	1,120	21,830
No. of children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	109	605
No. of patients who had more than 24 visits during the year	538	28,657

The following tables will show the extent to which the Service was used month by month throughout the year:

NUMBER OF CASES TREATED.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
New Cases treated monthly ...	205	164	164	128	170	126	160	130	139	139	180	174	1,879
From previous month ...	237	242	227	237	225	232	221	241	232	229	233	250	2,806
Discharged ...	138	139	113	106	127	107	114	123	112	112	133	145	1,469
Died ...	41	18	27	21	19	19	17	8	19	13	18	18	238
Hospital ...	21	22	14	13	17	11	9	8	11	10	12	20	168
Remaining under treatment ...	242	227	237	225	232	221	241	232	229	233	250	241	2,810

NUMBER OF VISITS PAID.

MONTHLY VISITS. Districts.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
District 1 (Bramford Rd.-London Rd. Norwich Rd.-Whitton) ...	994	894	983	882	835	744	702	831	848	888	972	1 208	10,781
District 2 (Woodbridge-Foxhall-Spring and Bixley Roads) ...	1,235	1,091	1,160	1,147	1,312	1,261	1,211	1,427	1,329	1,167	1,209	1,340	14,889
District 3 (Clapgate Lane-Nacton Road- Felixstowe Road) ...	1,231	1,045	1,103	985	1 144	1,036	948	887	896	976	1,175	949	12,375
District 4 (Stoke-Town Centre)...	1,249	1 193	1,175	1,119	1,136	1,068	1,121	1,115	1,107	1,072	1,266	1,137	13,758
Total ...	4,709	4,223	4,421	4,133	4,427	4 109	3,982	4,260	4,180	4,103	4,622	4,634	51,803

The number of cases attended during the year was 2,116. Of these 237 were transferred as continuing cases from 1954; new cases numbered 1,879.

SECTION 26.—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation Scheme.

Diphtheria Boosting Injections.

Whooping Cough.

Immunisation against Tetanus.

Vaccination.

Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

International Certificate of Vaccination.

It is recognised that the personal influence of the health visitor is the biggest single factor in achieving a high level of immunisation in the pre-school child. Efforts are constantly being made during routine visiting to persuade parents to allow their children to be vaccinated and immunised against both diphtheria and whooping cough. Leaflets are distributed at infant welfare clinics and whilst visiting; stamped cards are sometimes left for the parents to send in requesting an appointment at the clinic; parents are, however, always advised that they have the choice if they prefer, of taking their children to the general practitioner. On their first birthday a greetings card is sent to every child which carries a reminder that immunisation should have been completed. Lists are circulated within the department of those who have started immunisation and those who have completed it and these are of material help to the health visitor in rounding up parents who require more than the minimum of persuasion. Lists are also kept of children who fail to keep an appointment and efforts are made to re-visit the parent to ascertain the reason for non-attendance.

Special immunisation sessions are held at the various clinics in the town and although mothers are encouraged to attend with their children by appointment, immunisation/vaccination is also carried out at all the infant welfare sessions at which a doctor is in attendance.

As in 1954, immunisation was discontinued during the period when cases of poliomyelitis were occurring. No immunisation was carried out between the 10th August and the 18th October. The total amount of immunisation carried out was considerably more than in the previous year, the increase being due to a greater number of boosting injections.

DIPHTHERIA BOOSTING INJECTIONS.

Boosting doses against diphtheria are available at special immunisation or infant welfare clinics. A consent form for the boosting injection is sent to every parent with the notification for the entrant school medical examination and the question of the desirability of reinforcing the level of immunisation is discussed by the school nurse or doctor at the time of the examination.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

The percentage of children immunised against whooping cough as well as diphtheria is satisfactory.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS.

Active immunisation against tetanus can now be carried out in infancy and this method is expected to give better protection against the disease without the slight risks involved in passive immunisation at the time of injury. The immunisation can be combined with that against diphtheria and whooping cough. Approval was obtained in September from the Minister of Health for the necessary variation of

the Council's proposals for vaccination and immunisation under the National Health Service Act, and when immunisation was recommenced the triple antigen was made available at all clinics and free of charge to general practitioners.

VACCINATION.

Age Groups.	Primary Vaccinations.		Re-vaccinations.	
	By Drs.	By L.A.	By Drs.	By L.A.
Under 1 year ...	392	268	5	12
1-4 years ...	27	35	8	6
5-14 years ...	36	6	25	2
15 years or over ...	109	8	190	4
	564	317	228	24
Totals ...	881		252	

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

The following table gives the number of children who at the 31st December, 1955 had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date, i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1941.

Age at 31.12.55, i.e., born in year.	Under 1 1955	1-4 1951-1954	5-9 1946-1950	10-14 1941-1945	Under 15 TOTAL
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster).					
A. 1951-1955 ...	33	4,441	5,182	780	10,436
B. 1941 — 1950 ...	—	—	3,645	5,331	8,976
C. Estimated mid-year child population ...	1,830	7,270	16,800		25,900
Immunity. Index. 100 A/C ...	1.8%	61.1%	35.4%		40.3%

Although the period during which immunisation was suspended was shorter than in the previous year, it occurred later in the year, and the number of children who completed a primary course of immunisation during the year of their birth (Immunity index) was therefore smaller.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION.

314 certificates requiring the signature of the doctor authenticated were dealt with during 1955 as compared with 249 in 1954.

	LOCAL AUTHORITY CLINICS.						Total L.A. Clinics.	Medical Practi- tioners.
	Elm Street.	Gains- borough.	Whitton.	Alling- ton House.	Maiden- hall.	Rush- mere.	Chantry	
Diphtheria Immunisation								
Primary—Under 5 years of age	2	10	4	1	2	1	1	12
Primary—5 to 15 years of age	1	14	12	1	—	—	2	6
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection	170	164	216	180	22	12	33	150
Combined injection against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough								
Primary—Under 5 years of age	111	100	121	59	43	23	21	524
Primary—5 to 15 years of age	9	3	13	4	1	—	—	23
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough only								
Primary—Under 5 years of age	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Primary—5 to 15 years of age	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combined injection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus								
Primary—Under 5 years of age	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Primary—5 to 15 years of age	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total immunised against Diphtheria	293	291	366	245	68	36	57	723
Total immunised against Whooping Cough	123	103	134	64	44	24	21	555
Total immunised against Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8

SECTION 27.—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulance Service.

Statistical Tables.

Hospital Car Service.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Annual Reports on the ambulance service over the past six years show a continual growth and a gradual shaping of the service. In my Annual Report for 1950 I reported that the ambulance service had been moved from the old iron garage at St. Helen's Hospital to the present premises in Wolsey Street, and published a photograph of the vehicles then in use. From that rather motley collection has grown the present fleet of three Bedford ambulances, one Bedford dual purpose vehicle, one Austin Sheerline for long distance journeys, and two sitting case cars.

Since that time also radio control has been imposed upon the service and the number of driver/attendants has been increased—despite this, on numerous occasions the ambulance service is committed to its full capacity.

Continued anxiety is felt at the increasing demand for transport for out-patient treatment. Whilst hospital out-patients departments have to run to a time-table, appointments for people at widely dispersed addresses, all for the same time, do cause difficulty for the ambulance service. The co-ordination of transport requests at hospitals would be of economic benefit to the ambulance service. In a county borough particularly, when distances are small, the organisation of journeys so as to reduce travelling time is of paramount importance.

Because of this emphasis on out-patient treatment the policy with regard to the replacement of sitting case cars has had to be reviewed. It has been decided that a light ambulance shall replace the car due for replacement in 1956. This vehicle will provide accommodation for a larger number of sitting patients with only a slight increase in operating costs.

In May, 1955 two additional driver/attendants were appointed, and the service is now probably at its zenith on the staff/vehicle ratio. These additional drivers gave a greater fluidity of movement and a reduction in overtime.

The tables published below will show the use made of the service. I draw attention once again to the increase in sitting cases and have to reiterate that the demands made on the service are largely outside the control of the local health authority.

TABLE 5.

(1) The miles run by each of the ambulances during the year.

Regd. No.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Total 1954
ADN. 165	1,178	1,006	1,529	1,318	291	1,070	1,245	1,452	1,284	1,108	1,463	1,527	14,471	15,642
APV. 600	1,478	1,464	912	1,162	1,618	1,303	1,277	1,468	1,307	1,211	830	1,284	15,314	15,412
APV. 816	802	1,068	1,734	527	1,320	1,104	1,081	1,101	955	1,426	1,440	825	13,383	13,054
BPV. 196	339	568	1,140	1,248	958	389	1,302	1,592	611	552	619	1,011	10,329	11,090
•PV. 6415	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,288
Totals	3,797	4,106	5,315	4,255	4,187	3,866	4,905	5,613	4,157	4,297	4,352	4,647	53,497	58,486

• Withdrawn from service.

(2) The miles run by the sitting-case cars Dual-purpose vehicle and vehicle acting as a sitting case car.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Total 1954
BDX 354														
Sitting case car ...	1,475	1,583	1,609	1,665	2,260	1,875	2,155	1,424	2,208	1,815	1,774	2,395	22,238	26,566
CDX 119														
Sitting case car ...	1,426	1,806	1,196	1,322	1,795	1,995	1,643	1,707	2,144	1,899	1,668	788	19,389	24,141
CPV 378														
Dual-purpose Veh.	1,629	777	1,706	1,314	1,376	1,940	1,654	1,841	1,676	1,987	1,983	1,729	19,612	3,490
APV 46														
Public Health Van	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Totals	4,530	4,166	4,511	4,301	5,431	5,810	5,452	4,972	6,028	5,701	5,425	4,912	61,239	54,233

	"A"			"B"			"C"		
	Patient carrying journeys			Service journeys			Other journeys		
	Journeys	Patients	Miles	Journeys	Miles	Journeys	Midwives and/or Equipment	Journeys	Miles
Ambulances ...	2,540	6,581	53,268	16	77	30	47	152	"A" Only. Total patients carried 18,723 (Ambulances 6,581 Sitting Cases 12,142 Other Vehicles — Miles ... 110,405 (Ambulances 53,268 Sitting Cases 57,137 Other Vehicles —
Sitting Case Cars and Dual P. Vehicle ...	1,948	12,142	57,137	57	295	718	856	3,807	
Hospital Car Service ...	3,107	6,434	25,127	—	—	—	—	—	Total patients carried 6,434 Miles ... 25,127

HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE.

The demands made in respect of this service are reflected in the table below.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Total 1954
Journeys	189	317	266	223	328	211	213	308	286	318	271	177	3,107	2,945
Cost	£43.15.1	£66.5.3	£55.7.7	£47.6.10	£71.13.6	£44.8.8	£48.9.8	£73.17.3	£73.15.1	£71.9.1	£48.10.4	£39.19.5	£684.17.9	£728.3.8
Miles	1,607	2,380½	2,095½	1,656½	2,576½	1,575	1,936	2,684	2,731	2,643	1,769	1,473	25,127	25,144½
Patients	418	699	538	417	656	357	457	679	673	673	481	386	6,434	6,116

SECTION 28.—PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Control of Tuberculosis:

Examination of Contacts.

Employment of Tuberculous Patients.

Case Finding Surveys.

Care and After-Care.

Nursing Equipment and Apparatus.

Voluntary Committee.

Prevention of Break-up of Families

Statistics.

1. TUBERCULOSIS.

(a) *B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children.*

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to all children in the 13 to 14 year age group. The preliminary skin test was carried out on 523 children and produced a negative result in 399 cases, 388 of whom were given B.C.G. vaccination.

(b) *Control of Tuberculosis—Examination of Contacts.*

The details of the Contact Examinations carried out in 1955 are as follows:—

No. of new cases of tuberculosis (all types) ...	56
No. of new contacts examined or in process of examination	399
No. of contacts per case	7.12
No. of male contacts per case	2.12
No. of female contacts per case	2.23
No. of child contacts per case	2.76

New Contact Examinations.

<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
119	125	155	399

No. of Notified Cases of Tuberculosis in Contacts.

<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
3	4	-	7

Percentage of new cases amongst new contacts—1.75%.

Employment of Tuberculous Patients.

Wherever possible, patients are persuaded to return to their previous employment after completing treatment. In the great majority this is suitable and employers have been very helpful and co-operative. The large firms with a work's medical officer are particularly helpful. In some cases, however, the patient's physical capacity for work is permanently reduced and there are no sheltered occupations available for these "respiratory cripples".

Case Finding Surveys.

Routine tuberculin testing of school entrants and of children in the 10 to 11 year intermediate group was carried out during 1955, in addition to the tuberculin skin tests carried out as a preliminary to B.C.G. in the 13 to 14 year group. All positive reactors were referred with other members of the family to the Chest Clinic for detailed examination. 265 children were referred in this way and the probable

source of infection was discovered in 83 cases. As in the previous year, one new active case of tuberculosis was discovered in this way. It is becoming obvious that case finding surveys are only really effective when the positive reactors are discovered relatively soon after infection and the range of contacts is restricted. This is more or less true with younger children but, even in their case, surveys would be more effective if annual testing of the same children was possible.

(c) CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

- (i) Free Milk—at the end of 1955 fourteen patients were in receipt of free milk.
- (ii) One patient was colonised at Papworth from 14th March to 26th May, and again from 19th September to the end of the year, the cost of £3 3s. 0d. per week being met by the local authority. The patient was still colonised at the end of the year.
- (iii) The provision of beds and/or bedding on loan at appropriate monthly charges where the income is above the free scale continued throughout the year, and the following items were loaned during the year:—

Blankets	...	...	8	Pillows	...	...	4
Sheets	...	...	6	Mattresses	...	...	2
Pillow cases	...	...	7	Bedsteads	...	...	2
- (iv) £10 is paid annually to the local Voluntary After-Care Committee.
- (v) Leaflets prepared by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis are distributed through the medium of the Chest Clinic and by the health visitors.
- (vi) Patients were supplied with disinfectant on the advice of the Chest Physician.
- (vii) A supply of sputum flasks was available for issue to patients requiring them on the recommendation of the Chest Physician.

NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS.

Nursing equipment and apparatus is provided through the St. John Ambulance Association (local Comforts Depot). The annual contribution is made by the local health authority to the depot. The householder is normally expected to collect and return any articles borrowed.

The types of equipment available from the loan depot are as follows:—

Basins (dishes), enamelled, kidney shape.	Urinals, male and female.
Bed cradle, rests, etc.	Mugs, sputum.
Bottles, rubber, hot water.	Cans, douche.
Bowls, enamelled iron, round shape.	Kettles, steam.
Funnels, tubing, etc. (for bladder wash-outs).	Commodes.
Jug, enamelled iron, 1 quart size.	Sandbags.
Sheets, rubber, waterproof.	Crutches.
Sterilizers (fish kettles).	Chairs, wheeled.

IPSWICH VOLUNTARY TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The Ipswich Corporation makes a grant of £10 a year to this Voluntary Committee. The Annual Report of the Committee for the year reveals the following information:—

The Voluntary Committee.

The work of the Committee has proceeded smoothly, the main Committee having met on six occasions. The case sub-committee has met as necessary. The number of demands on the Committee have been slightly more than in previous years.

The Seal Sale, 1955.

The Seals Sale commenced on the 18th October, 1955 and the Committee continued the practice of sending Christmas Greeting Cards, 450 being sent to firms and individuals. Each card was accompanied by two sheets of Seals and a gummed label for reply. 240 replies, representing a 53% response were received. The amount raised from the distribution of these cards amounted to £180 18s. 6d., or an average of 8/- per card distributed.

Christmas Parcels.

As in previous years an appeal was sent to a large number of firms asking once again for assistance in providing items of foodstuffs for inclusion in the Christmas parcels. Unfortunately the response in 1955 was not so great as in previous years, and it was decided to augment the items of food by the expenditure of £15 from the funds of the Committee. Thirty-six parcels were prepared and distributed. The contents of the parcels included Christmas puddings, stewed steak, tinned fruit, custards, blancmanges, jellies, butter, mince, Ovaltine, Chocolate Milk, glucose and eggs. The thanks of the Committee are again due to the firms and individuals who generously assisted in this connection. In addition, a small Christmas present was sent to six patients for whom a parcel was not appropriate.

Requests for Assistance.

During the year the following clothing was supplied to patients and their families:—

Napkins	...	...	...	...	48
Dresses (women's)	...	...	...	...	4
Sandals	...	...	...	...	2
Overcoats	...	...	...	...	7
Raincoats	...	...	...	...	3
Trousers	...	...	...	...	3
Shoes	...	...	...	...	11
Petticoats and Knickers	...	...	...	...	3
Pyjamas	...	...	...	...	2
Shirts	...	...	...	...	7
Slippers	...	...	...	...	1
Suits	...	...	...	...	4
Socks	...	...	...	...	2
Vests	...	...	...	...	3
Pants	...	...	...	...	3
Jacket	...	...	...	...	1

In addition, assistance was given as follows:—

Suitcase	...	...	...	...	1
Rail fares and travelling expenses	...	...	...	...	2
Bed spring and mattress	...	...	...	...	1
Curtain material	...	...	...	...	1
Linoleum	...	...	...	...	1
Radio repairs	...	...	...	...	1
Groceries	...	...	...	...	1
Meat	...	...	...	...	1
Removal expenses	...	...	...	...	1
Library subscriptions	...	...	...	...	1
Cost of stay at Spero Holiday Home	...	...	...	...	1

Grants and Assistance

The Committee are indebted to the W.V.S. for continued assistance in supplying items of clothing to certain families.

Thanks are due to the Central Committee of Women's Clubs whose members help each year in selling bulk supplies of Seals amongst their members.

Special Activities.

(a) Early in the year the Committee considered alternative means of raising income. On the 1st November, 1955 a dance was held at the Baths Hall, and after meeting expenses a net sum of £18 13s. 3d. was handed over to the funds of the Voluntary Committee. A feature of this function was an exhibition of ballroom dancing given by a team of professional dancers from London.

(b) The Hon. Assistant Secretary gave talks to groups of persons on two occasions during the year, one of them to the Ipswich Friendly Societies Council. This group, representing all the various Friendly Societies in the town, now send a representative to the meetings of the Voluntary Committee.

(c) During the year 59 cwts. of coal were supplied to 17 patients.

(d) The Committee gave considerable thought to the problem that is created when a patient suffering with tuberculosis is allocated housing accommodation, and where the family have no furniture to take into the new house. It is obviously impossible for a Voluntary Committee to consider furnishing accommodation in such circumstances and it was finally decided that in such cases the Committee would give assistance with essential items providing help was forthcoming from other quarters. The patients' financial circumstances should be such that they can maintain the accommodation and provide a proportion of the items themselves.

Prevention of break-up of families.

A number of families have been assisted in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Ministry of Health circular 27/54. These recommendations have been implemented locally by:—

1. A fuller use of the Domestic Help Service.
2. Provision of recuperative holidays.
3. Provision of recuperative holidays with training.
4. Provision of day nursery accommodation.

By these methods help has been given where the physical ill health, low intelligence or mental instability of the parents has given cause for anxiety in the care of the children.

During the year specially selected domestic helps were placed in a few such households, and in addition, a recuperative holiday with training was arranged at the Brentwood Convalescent Home, Manchester, for one family.

A social case worker of the N.S.P.C.C. has been appointed to Ipswich, a grant towards the cost of the salary being made by the Council. Special training is necessary for this work, but it is hoped that the person concerned will take up her duties sometime during 1956.

Co-ordination meetings as recommended in the joint circular of July 1950, are held as and when necessary between all agencies concerned, under the Chairmanship of the Children's Officer, and the majority of "problem families" living within the Borough are now known. By this means close co-operation has been obtained between the general practitioners, the Child Guidance Service, the hospitals and the local authority.

The following Table shows the notifications of Tuberculosis since 1909:—

Year	Pulmonary			Non Pulmonary			All Forms.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1909	41	23	64	—	—	—	41	23	64
1910	29	15	44	—	—	—	29	15	44
Average 1911-1920	92.4	81.2	173.6	21.2	21.7	42.9	113.6	102.9	216.5
Average 1921-1930	79.9	71.9	151.8	29.1	29.6	58.7	109.0	101.5	210.5
Average 1931-1940	66.7	61.3	128.0	16.0	19.0	35.0	82.7	80.3	163.0
Average 1941-1950	52.4	39.2	91.6	14.1	13.0	27.1	66.5	52.2	118.7
1946	54	39	93	14	10	24	68	49	117
1947	51	36	87	8	10	18	59	46	105
1948	48	27	75	11	9	20	59	36	95
1949	42	31	73	11	8	19	53	39	92
1950	79	42	121	6	10	16	85	52	137
1951	93	60	153	13	17	30	106	77	183
1952	80	54	134	8	15	23	88	69	157
1953	49	38	87	6	6	12	55	44	99
1954	38	35	73	4	10	14	42	45	87
1955	36	18	54	2	2	4	38	20	58

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1954.

Age.	Pulmonary.			All other forms.			Total 1955.			Total 1954.
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	Persons.
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
15—20	4	3	7	—	—	—	4	3	7	9
20—25	3	4	7	—	—	—	3	4	7	11
25—35	6	2	8	1	1	2	7	3	10	21
35—45	3	2	5	—	1	1	3	3	6	11
45—55	8	4	12	1	—	1	9	4	13	11
55—65	5	1	6	—	—	—	5	1	6	8
65 and over	7	2	9	—	—	—	7	2	9	6
Total	36	18	54	2	2	4	38	20	58	87

SECTION 29.—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Description of Service and its Work.

Statistical Tables.

Washing Machine.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

During 1955 there have been increasing calls for part-time help particularly by old persons, by mothers who are ill with small children in the household, and by families whose standards have fallen below that of normal home life.

An interesting changing trend in the service is that the demand is now more or less continuous throughout the year whereas formerly the summer months usually showed a decrease. This increased popularity of the service is probably due to the excellent co-operation of the general practitioners, hospital almoners and various heads of welfare organisations, both state and voluntary, in the town. The Assessment Sub-Committee reviews all cases where the scale assessment may cause hardship and, where necessary, reduces the charges made.

The average weekly case load is 153 and although 48 domestic helps (equivalent to 25 full-time) are now employed, it is often necessary to reduce the amount of help given to the old people. This leads to some criticism of the service, namely, that help cannot always be supplied at the specific time required.

On six occasions the evening service has been used when it has been greatly appreciated. Where there are relatives available, however, they are usually quite willing to help in the evenings if help is provided during the day.

In addition to the normal statistics a table is given this year showing the work done by the Bendix washing machine. This laundry service has extended considerably during the year and at present some six cases are being dealt with weekly.

BENDIX WASHING MACHINE

Statement of cases dealt with, etc., during 1955.

Number of cases dealt with	...	...	21
Number of days machine operated	...	...	100
Number of articles washed	...	...	4,293
Average number of articles per case	...	...	204
Average number of washings per case	...	...	14
Average number of articles per wash	...	...	14
Number of hours of duty by helper	...	...	244½

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Monthly statement of cases receiving help and hours of attendance during 1955.

	No. of Cases receiving help at beginning of m nth.			No. of New Cases during month.			No. of Cases terminated during month.			No. of Cases receiving help at end of month.			No. of Visits undertaken by organizer.			No. of hours of duty performed by helpers.			No. Employed (Full and Part time) (7)		
	(1)			(2)			(3)			(4)			(5)			(6)					
	M	T	B	O	T	M	T	B	O	T	M	T	B	O	T	M	T	B	O	T	
JANUARY	5	7	133	145	15	—	21	36	16	—	18	34	7	136	147	1059	191	2456	3706	47	
FEBRUARY	4	7	136	147	14	1	16	31	10	—	21	31	8	131	147	854	264	2707	3825	47	
MARCH	8	8	131	147	21	—	11	32	11	1	21	33	18	7	121	146	1087	361	2555	4003	47
APRIL	18	7	121	146	15	—	19	34	25	—	20	45	8	7	120	135	1351	298	2244	3893	49
MAY	8	7	120	135	17	1	14	32	11	—	11	22	14	8	123	145	664	378	2958	4000	49
JUNE	14	8	123	145	13	—	7	20	11	—	10	21	16	8	120	144	728	386	2844	3958	48
JULY	16	8	120	144	11	—	14	25	16	—	10	26	11	8	124	143	912	490	3015	4417	48
AUGUST	11	8	124	143	14	1	6	21	14	1	12	27	11	8	118	137	1047	339	1837	3223	48
SEPTEMBER	11	8	118	137	9	1	12	22	8	1	12	21	12	8	118	138	713	552	2294	3559	47
OCTOBER	12	8	118	138	15	1	29	45	16	14	30	11	9	133	153	1314	609	3128	5051	45	
NOVEMBER	11	9	133	153	11	—	16	27	11	1	12	24	11	8	137	156	726	530	2798	4054	45
DECEMBER	11	8	137	156	19	—	18	37	15	1	15	31	15	7	140	162	1210	557	3126	4893	47
Totals													1,650	11,665	4,955	31,962	48,582	—			

M—Maternity Case confined at home.

TB—Tuberculous Case.

O—All other Cases.

T—Total.

SECTION 51. — MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Administration.

Staff Employed.

Training of Mental Health Workers.

Duties delegated to Voluntary Association.

Co-ordination.

Prevention, Care and After-Care.

Short Term Care.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

Guardianship and Supervision.

Facilities for occupation and training.

Health Education.

1. ADMINISTRATION.

The Mental Health Sub-Committee consists of seven members appointed by the Health Committee and two members co-opted by reason of experience and interest in mental health problems. The Sub-Committee has met at bi-monthly intervals throughout the year with the exception of the month of May, when the Council elections were held.

2. STAFF EMPLOYED IN THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

(a) *Medical.*

The medical examination and, where necessary, certification of mental defectives is carried out by the medical staff of this Department. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health, in association with the Mental Health Services Officer, carries out routine visitation of defectives under guardianship and on licence from Mental Deficiency Hospitals.

(b) *Social.*

(i) *Local Authority:*

1. The Mental Health Services Officer who is also a Duly Authorised Officer (female) under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.
2. Duly Authorised Officer and Mental Health Worker (male).
3. Three part-time Duly Authorised Officers (male), who share duties after office hours and at week-ends and Bank Holidays with 1 and 2 above. One is the Chief Clerk in the Public Health Department; one is a Sectional Senior Clerk, and one is Clerk in Stores and Accounts, in the Department. The Chief Clerk has been acting as a part-time Duly Authorised Officer since November, 1949, and is an invaluable aide to the service. The other two took up part-time duties under supervision in June, 1955, and are rapidly proving themselves to be capable of undertaking the important responsibilities which the work of a Duly Authorised Officer involves. They replaced two Welfare Services Officers when the latter resigned from these part-time duties, and the fact that all the Duly Authorised Officers are now members of the Public Health staff makes for more efficiency.

(ii) *Ipswich Mental Welfare Association:*

1. The Secretary of the Association, who is also the Mental Health Services Officer of the Local Authority (See 2(b)(i))
2. Assistant Secretary of the Association who is also a Mental Deficiency Visitor (female).
3. Home Teacher (female), who is also Supervisor of the female adult handicraft classes.

4. Female Supervisor of the Occupation Centre for ineducable children. She holds the certificate of the National Association for Mental Health as a qualified worker.
5. Two female Assistant Supervisors of the Occupation Centre.
6. Male Supervisor of the male adult workshop.
7. Part-time clerk (female).

3. TRAINING OF MENTAL HEALTH WORKERS.

Training in the duties of a Duly Authorised Officer under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts has been afforded the two new part-time workers noted in 2(b)(i) 3 above.

4. DUTIES DELEGATED TO VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

The Ipswich Mental Welfare Association has continued to act as agent for the Local Authority in so far as the routine mental deficiency work is concerned. The Association exercises statutory and friendly supervision over defectives living in their own homes, the care of guardianship cases and those on licence from Mental Deficiency Hospitals. The Association also administers the Occupation Centre for ineducable children, handicraft classes for women, a workshop for men, and provides home training for those defectives unable to attend the classes or workshop.

New and larger premises have been rented at 62 Dyke Street for the male workshop, which opened full-time in January, 1956. Here occupation and training in useful crafts, e.g., woodwork, rug and basket making, will be provided for such adult male defectives as are unable to obtain normal employment.

The fact that the Local Authority's Mental Health Officer is also the Secretary of the Association ensures that the fullest collaboration exists between the statutory and voluntary bodies. The full-time Duly Authorised Officer assists in the mental deficiency field work.

5. CO-ORDINATION WITH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARDS AND HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES.

(a) *Mental Deficiency.*

Here, the main co-ordination is with Hospital Management Committees, on whose behalf the supervision of patients on licence from Mental Deficiency Hospitals is undertaken. Figures as at the 31st December, 1955, were as follows:

On Licence from	Males	Females	Total
Royal Eastern Counties Hospital ...	2	4	6
Heathfields ...	—	8	8
Little Plumstead Hospital ...	2	1	3
Totals ...	4	13	17

Other duties undertaken for Hospital Management Committees are concerned with Section 11 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, whereby reports for hospitals are obtained on the home circumstances of patients whose Orders are due for reconsideration. Also, reports on the home circumstances of patients for whom home leave has been requested are obtained.

The services of the Regional Consultant in Mental Deficiency have been utilised on occasion, e.g., to give an authoritative opinion on "border-line" cases.

So far as Regional Hospital Boards are concerned, the main co-operation occurs over the question of vacancies in Mental Deficiency Hospitals. The shortage of accommodation continues to be a grave one. All applications for vacancies are made through the Regional Psychiatrist. Several vacancies have been taken up during the year, most of them, fortunately, for low-grade cases. It is in connection with this type of case that the problem is most serious, even taking into account that six of the eight vacancies during the year have been for low-grade defectives.

(b) *Mental Illness.*

On this side, of course, the chief form of co-operation between the Local Authority and the Hospital Management Committees exists in connection with the duties performed by the Duly Authorised Officers in admitting mentally-ill persons to mental hospitals. Since this aspect is dealt with in detail in paragraph 7 no remarks need be made here, except to point out that the gap between hospital and Local Authority community services occasioned by the National Health Service Act of 1946 has been successfully bridged by the mutual relations existing between the staff of St. Clement's Hospital and the Duly Authorised Officers. The work of the latter would be arduous indeed were it not for the willing and friendly guidance which is obtained from the medical staff at the hospital.

As previously, a considerable amount of psychiatric social work has been performed by the Mental Health Service Officer and the Duly Authorised Officer. Normally, this consists of the visiting of patients whose mental disturbance is not sufficient as to require hospital in-patient treatment, and helping with their domestic, social and administrative problems; assisting with the rehabilitation of patients discharged from mental hospitals; and supplying case histories for patients admitted to mental hospitals. Such work is undertaken as and when requested by the hospitals, and some figures are given in paragraph 6(a) below.

6. ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY. SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

(a) *Prevention, Care and After-Care of Mental Illness.*

215 cases in all have been investigated throughout the year; of these, 181 were admitted to mental hospitals (see paragraph 7 below);

one patient was afforded recuperative treatment in a private home at the expense of the local authority.

(b) *Short Term Care of the Mentally Defective.*

Under the provisions of Circular 5/52 from the Ministry of Health, arrangements were made for the temporary admission, for periods varying from a fortnight to a month, of seven defectives to hospitals vested in the Regional Hospital Board. In addition, two defectives were temporarily admitted to a Certified House at the expense of the Local Authority, and five to a private house at the expense of a Hospital Management Committee. Last year the Regional Hospital Board provided twenty-one short term vacancies as against seven this year, a discrepancy which reflects once again the acute shortage of mental deficiency hospital beds.

7. LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890-1930.

The following are the admissions by Duly Authorised Officers to mental hospitals during 1955:—

Form of Admission.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Voluntary Patients ...	23	39	62
By Temporary Order ...	—	1	1
By "Three Day" Order ...	43	65	108
By Summary Reception Order	-	7	7
By Magistrates' Court Order	1	-	1
	67	112	179
Re-admission of licensed patients ...	2		2
Total Removals ...	69	112	181

The number admitted in 1954 was 155.

The Mental Health Services Officer, the Duly Authorised Officer and the three part-time Duly Authorised Officers maintain a 24-hour service, so that at least one is available at any time of the day or night. A rota of duties is in the hands of the Borough Police, St. Clement's Hospital, the Ambulance Station, and the General Office of the Public Health Department.

A feature of recent years has been the great increase in the number of cases admitted under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. This form of admission was used in odd cases prior to 1953, but it was not until that year that it began to be used extensively. In 1953, 15% of all admissions were "Three Day" Orders; this year, the proportion has been nearly 60%. The Duly Authorised Officers recognise that the using of this form of admission involves them in a grave responsibility, since no medical certificate is used, but such responsibility is

accepted in the interests of patients and relatives. All but a few Section 20 admissions become Voluntary patients after a preliminary "settling-down" period. The majority of these patients would have been certified in previous years, e.g., the proportion of certified and urgency order admissions—those admitted under urgency orders became certified cases within seven days—in 1949, was over 45%.

The adequate treatment of mental illness depends to a large extent, *inter alia*, on the public acceptance of the mental hospital as a hospital in the truest sense of the word, i.e., as a place in which the sick can be cured. Hence, the less legal and formal the mode of admission generally applied, the more this desirable public attitude is likely to develop. This is one good reason for the increasing use of Section 20 for cases in which hospital care is necessary but where the voluntary form of admission is refused by the patient. In certain cases, of course, it is still necessary to resort to certification.

8. MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938.

(a) *Ascertainment:*

	M.	F.	Total.
Cases reported by Local Education Authority—			
(i) Under section 57(3) ...	2	—	2
(ii) Under section 57(5) ...	6	1	7
Other defectives ascertained during 1955 and placed under statutory supervision	2	4	6
Other defectives reported during 1955 but not placed under statutory supervision	—	—	—
TOTAL number of cases reported during the year	10	5	15

(b) *Admissions to Mental Deficiency Hospitals:—*

Males	5
Females	3
	—
	8
	—

Mental Defectives awaiting admission to Mental Deficiency Hospitals:

		31.12.54.	31.12.55.
Males	... ..	19	15
Females	... ..	21	18
Totals	... ..	40	33

(c) *Guardianship and Supervision.*

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Guardianship	... ..	1	1	2
Statutory Supervision	... ..	115	102	217
Voluntary Supervision	... ..	136	138	274
Totals	... ..	252	241	493

(d) *Number of Ipswich Mental Defectives in Hospitals (including those on Licence).*

Males	... ..	124
Females	... ..	97
		221

9. FACILITIES FOR OCCUPATION AND TRAINING.

Some remarks have already been made on this in paragraph 4 above. The following Table shows the figures as at the 31st December, 1955:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Occupation Centre	... ..	16	23	39
Adult Classes	... ..	9	16	25
Home Training	... ..	2	43	45
Totals	... ..	27	82	109

The importance of this branch of the service cannot be over-estimated, particularly so far as the Occupation Centre and the Male Workshop are concerned. The problem of dealing with a low-grade ineducable child would be difficult for many parents were it not for the Occupation Centre, where often the very rudiments of personal hygiene and cleanliness have to be taught the children who attend. Difficulties, in the lack of adequate and suitable accommodation, are still being experienced and a waiting list will have to be prepared for the numbers of children who, because of lack of room, cannot benefit from the facilities provided at the existing Centre.

Facilities for the older male defective have improved with the acquisition of the new premises for the workshop. One of the greatest problems of mental defectives living in the community is that of the male defective who is unable either to obtain or retain normal employment. Such a person can too easily drift into undesirable company and petty—or even serious—crime. It is hoped that the new workshop, therefore, will provide some safeguard against this kind of thing.

Of the 2 males and 43 females for whom Home Training is provided, it should be noted that the two males and twenty-eight of the females are resident in Heathfields. Most of these are actually old persons, not known as mentally defective, but who are included in the Home Teacher's weekly class at Heathfields so that they may have some occupation.

10 HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Mental Health Services Officer and the Duly Authorised Officer have given various public talks on mental health work, chiefly to social organisations connected with churches. The response to these talks has been gratifying and shows that public interest in this branch of public health work, is increasing.

SECTION C.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Poliomyelitis.

Virus Meningitis.

Notifications.

Diphtheria.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

POLIOMYELITIS.

The incidence of poliomyelitis was similar to that in 1954, 11 cases being notified between the 6th August and the 16th November. Four of these, which occurred in two families, affecting a brother and sister, and a mother and son, may possibly have been virus meningitis, described below, and not poliomyelitis. No connection could be traced between the remaining seven cases of poliomyelitis which occurred in four adults and three children. Five of the seven cases were paralytic and four of these were left with residual paralysis which was severe in three cases. One of the paralytic cases occurred in a young expectant mother who developed respiratory paralysis. She had to be nursed in an iron lung and the baby was born during her illness.

Once again immunisation and tonsil operations were suspended during the time when cases of poliomyelitis were occurring.

VIRUS MENINGITIS.

During the latter part of the summer a number of cases, which were at first very suggestive of poliomyelitis, occurred. When the initial symptoms, which were similar to those of poliomyelitis, subsided the patients made a quick and complete recovery and investigations of those patients who were admitted to hospital showed that the disease was not poliomyelitis. It is believed to have been a virus meningitis of a benign type from which recovery is fairly rapid and complete, and occurring elsewhere in East Anglia during 1955, it reached epidemic proportions. The incubation period is thought to be short and in contrast to poliomyelitis, several cases may occur in the same family. Although the number of cases occurring in Ipswich was relatively small, it was greater than the number of true cases of poliomyelitis and was the cause of much difficulty in the diagnosis of poliomyelitis.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following Table gives (a) Number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified in Ipswich during 1955; (b) The notification rates per 1,000 living in 1955; and (c) the number removed to Hospital.

The numbers of cases notified in 1954 are given for comparison.

	AGE GROUPS.												Total figures	Notifi- cation rates 1955	Remo- val to Hospital	Mort- ality rate for whole Boro'
	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65+				
Scarlet Fever	—	2	—	1	—	15	1	1	—	—	—	—	20	100	0.18	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	3	9	17	0.08	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	57	11	—	—	77	59	0.70	65
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	8	0.04	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	0.02	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	9	28	0.08	5
Poliomyelitis	—	—	2	—	—	4	1	1	4	—	—	—	12	11	0.11	11
Measles ...	60	195	229	230	274	1283	28	13	12	—	—	—	2324	198	21.90	5
Whooping Cough ...	5	4	4	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	149	0.18	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid(B)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	0.02	2
Fond Poisoning ...	—	2	4	2	2	9	4	4	4	2	7	1	41	15	0.37	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	6	25	0.05	—
Total ...	68	203	240	239	279	1314	35	30	81	20	11	7	2527	610	—	94

NOTE: The figures given in this Table are the "Corrected" ones and agree with the figures submitted to the Registrar-General as to final diagnosis.

THE PREVALENCE OF DIPHTHERIA.

No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year.

The following Table provides the main facts with regard to Diphtheria prevalence since 1901 and also the percentage of cases removed to Hospital, together with the case fatality per cent.

Periods.	Notifications.		Removals.		Deaths. Case Fatality of Cases notified per cent.
	Numbers.	Attack Rates per 1,000 living	Numbers.	Proportion per cent.	
1901-1905	428	1.22	185	43	13.5
1906-1910	363	1.01	276	76	12.1
1911-1915	628	1.66	532	84	9.4
1916-1920	1,151	2.97	1,086	94	5.9
1921-1925	736	1.81	708	96	3.4
1926-1930	472	1.10	459	97	5.7
1931-1935	914	2.04	893	97	5.5
1936-1940	363	0.78	355	98	2.3
1941-1945	356	0.82	346	97	4.4
1946-1950	208	0.42	191	94	10.9
1946	140	1.44	134	95	0.8
1947	43	0.43	32	74	7.0
1948	11	0.10	11	100	18.1
1949	7	0.07	7	100	—
1950	7	0.07	7	100	28.6
1951	1	0.01	1	100	—
1952	—	—	—	—	—
1953	—	—	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	—	—

The following Table shows the behaviour of the Diphtheria death-rates since 1901.

Periods.	Males.		Females.		Persons.†	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1901-1905	30	.18	28	.15	58	.16
1906-1910	27	.15	17	.09	44	.12
1911-1915	35	.19	24	.12	59	.15
1916-1920	34	.18	34	.16	68	.17
1921-1925	9	.04	16	.07	25	.06
1926-1930	18	.08	9	.04	27	.06
1931-1935	26	.12	25	.10	51	.11
1936-1940	5	.02	7	.03	12	.03
1941-1945	5	.02	10	.04	15	.03
1946-1950	5	.02	3	.01	8	.02
1946	—	—	1	.02	1	.01
1947	2	.04	1	.02	3	.03
1948	1	.02	1	.02	2	.02
1949	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	2	.02	—	—	2	.02
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Food Poisoning.

Venereal Diseases.

Nurseries and Child Minders.

Registration of Nursing Homes.

Blind Persons.

Medical Examination of Staff.

Public Mortuary.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Meteorological Notes.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

Health Education.

Epileptics and Spastics—Incidences.

FOOD POISONING.

Six outbreaks of food poisoning occurred during 1955. Four were small family outbreaks involving all, or the majority, of persons in one household and were due to salmonella typhimurium infection. In one outbreak it seems likely that the cause was the consumption of an infected duck egg, and in the other three the probable origin of the infection could not be traced.

Two larger outbreaks of staphylococcal food poisoning occurred during the summer.

In the first, seven people became ill with vomiting and diarrhoea after eating potted meat prepared at a factory. The bacteriological report on a fresh carton of the potted meat was that it was only slightly infected with staphylococci, but if it had been kept in a warm place for several hours before being eaten, the infection would have been much greater. All those affected had kept the meat for one to two days before eating it, while four people who ate the same potted meat on the day it was bought were not affected. Following investigation by the Medical Officer of Health in whose area the potted meat factory was situated, coagulase positive staphylococci were eventually isolated from the nose, throat and hands of a worker in the factory.

In the second outbreak, eleven people became ill with diarrhoea and vomiting a few hours after eating meat pies all made at the same factory. In addition, thirteen people are known to have been severely affected outside Ipswich and it is likely that several more mild cases occurred.

Sale of the pies was stopped and further production held up until the cause of the trouble was established. The source of the infection was a cut on the hand of a food worker in the factory and utensils which were not sterilised had been infected. The infection was probably introduced into the pies after they were baked, and since they were allowed to cool slowly in very warm weather, the organisms had the opportunity of multiplying. After examination had shown that all workers were clear of infection production was allowed to re-start, using adequate sterilisation and improved methods. In addition a cooling room was to be constructed at the factory.

Eighteen single cases of food poisoning occurred, one of unknown origin, one due to salmonella enteriditis and the remainder due to salmonella typhimurium.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Table I. shows the number of Ipswich patients dealt with for the first time during the year 1955, and Table II. gives the days and hours of out-patient sessions:—

TABLE I.

			No. of Cases.
Gonorrhoea	...	...	144
Syphilis	...	...	15
Other conditions	...	...	151
TOTAL			310

TABLE II.

HOURS OF OUT-PATIENT SESSIONS.		
Day	Males.	Females.
Monday	—	6.00— 8.00 p.m.
Tuesday	5—7.00 p.m.	2.30— 5.00 p.m.
Wednesday	—	—
Thursday	—	10.30—12.30*
Friday.	1—2.30 p.m.	2.30— 5.30 p.m.

* Women and children.

NURSERIES & CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

At the end of 1955 five persons were registered under this Act.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

Homes first registered during the year	—
Homes on the register at the end of the year	2
Number of beds provided for: Maternity	—
Others	27

No action was taken by the Authority during the year other than to carry out routine inspections.

BLIND PERSONS.

NEW CASES REGISTERED IN 1955.

<i>Age Groups:</i>			50-59	60-64	65-69	70+	Total
Males	...	...	2	1	2	9	14
Females	...	...	—	2	1	11	14
			2	3	3	20	28

Incidence of Blindness:

<i>Age Groups:</i>		5-10	50-59	60-64	65-69	70+	Total
Males	...	1	4	—	1	8	14
Females	...	—	—	3	—	11	14
		1	4	3	1	19	28

PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

REGISTERED IN 1955.

<i>Age Groups:</i>		0-1	21-49	50-64	65 +	Total
Males	...	—	2	2	3	7
Females	...	1	1	3	8	13
		1	3	5	11	20

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Prospective blind	...	3	3	6
Requiring observation	...	4	9	13
Child under 5	...	—	1	1
		7	13	20

(a) FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

		Cause of Disability.			
		Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:—					
(a) No treatment	...	B. 6 P.S. 3	B. 4 P.S. —	— —	B. 6 P.S. 2
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	...	B. 11 P.S. 7	B. 4 P.S. 5	— —	B. 2 P.S. 4
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment.					
		B. 10 P.S. 7	B. 3 P.S. 4	— —	B. 2 P.S. 3

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF STAFFS CARRIED OUT 1st JANUARY-
31st DECEMBER, 1955.

Analysis of Examination.

	1953	1954	1955
Superannuation	146	176	144
Council Sickness Scheme ...	151	162	167
Public Service Vehicle (statutory) ...	74	64	45
New Entrant	107	145	106
Determination of Fitness ...	14	19	12
Freedom from Infection	31	23	44
For other Authorities	2	2	6
	525	591	524

Personnel of Departments.

Transport	204	216	162
Borough Surveyor's	105	165	104
Public Health	84	65	81
Education	50	52	73
Welfare	26	36	40
Borough Treasurer's	13	12	13
Childrens	11	8	9
Libraries	7	6	6
Town Clerk's	6	8	5
Police	5	4	2
Cemeteries	5	6	5
Waterworks	3	6	2
Parks	2	3	11
Other Departments and Authorities	4	4	11
	525	591	524

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The Public Mortuary is situated at The Mount, approximately one hundred yards from the Public Health Department. The mortuary attendant and post-mortem assistant is also employed as the storekeeper at the Public Health stores. The mortuary provides a viewing room, an operating room and an office, and a 3-tier refrigerator is installed at one end of the laying-out room. During 1955 379 bodies were received at the mortuary and post mortems were conducted on 358 bodies.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations are situated at Elm Street (on the flat roof of the Public Health Department) and at Allington House Branch Clinic, Woodbridge Road (on the flat roof of the ante-natal wing). The following tables will indicate the readings that were obtained month by month. As a comparison, the results of deposited matter for previous years are also given.

COMPARISON OF DEPOSITED MATTER.
TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

<i>Year</i>		<i>Elm Street</i>	<i>Allington House</i>
1953	...	148.26	135.75
1954	...	125.76	136.88
1955	...	130.14	113.52

Estimation of Sulphur by Lead Peroxide Method, 1955.

Month	Weight of S.O. ₃ collected Mg/100 sq. cms. day.	
	Elm Street	Allington House
January ...	2.34	1.48
February ...	2.69	1.48
March ...	2.16	0.85
April ...	0.89	0.59
May ...	0.73	0.62
June ...	0.63	0.36
July ...	0.37	0.15
August ...	0.51	0.24
September ...	0.71	0.46
October ...	1.45	0.96
November ...	2.08	1.01
December ...	1.86	1.61
TOTAL ...	16.42	9.81
Monthly Average ...	1.36	0.81

DEPOSITED MATTER, 1955.

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Month.	Rainfall (inches)		Water Insol. Matter Tons per sq. mile.		Water Soluble Matter Tons per sq. mile.		Total Solids Tons per sq. mile.	
	Elm St.	Allington House	Elm St.	Allington House	Elm St.	Allington House	Elm St.	Allington House
January ...	2.18	1.92	3.14	2.05	14.19	5.65	17.33	7.70
February ...	1.78	2.07	5.25	3.32	9.66	5.09	14.91	8.41
March ...	1.37	1.22	8.46	4.69	5.81	6.54	14.27	10.63
April ...	0.16	0.18	4.13	5.14	2.35	3.56	6.48	8.70
May ...	2.54	2.44	4.73	3.46	5.34	6.58	10.07	10.04
June ...	3.63	3.16	6.31	3.86	7.52	5.81	13.83	9.67
July ...	0.08	0.09	2.58	1.75	2.01	1.04	4.59	2.79
August ...	3.68	4.87	3.42	4.73	6.01	6.68	9.43	11.41
September ...	0.97	1.22	2.58	2.38	3.26	4.20	5.84	6.58
October ...	2.44	1.75	8.09	2.72	8.52	17.82	16.61	20.54
November ...	0.26	0.65	2.45	0.74	2.95	2.35	5.40	3.09
December ...	1.45	1.50	5.44	4.56	5.94	9.40	11.38	13.96
TOTAL ...	20.54	21.07	56.58	38.80	73.56	74.72	130.14	113.52
Monthly Average ...	1.71	1.75	4.71	3.23	6.13	6.22	10.84	9.46

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES, 1955.

It is of considerable interest to include meteorological data in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, and I have very much pleasure, therefore, in setting out below details and figures which have been very kindly supplied to me by Messrs. Walter J. and Alfred G. Glenn, who are Fellows of the Royal Meteorological Society, and who maintain a voluntary meteorological station in Ipswich. The height of the station above mean sea level is approximately 145 feet.

All instruments used in the compilation of the appended table are equipped with N.P.L. certificates of accuracy. Readings are taken daily at 9 a.m. and the maximum and minimum temperatures, as well as the rainfall, refer to the preceding 24 hours. In accordance with official practice, the readings of the minimum thermometers are credited to the day on which the observation is made, whereas the readings of the maximum thermometer and the rain-gauge are credited to the previous day.

With the exception of the grass temperature, all the temperatures referred to in the appended summary are sited in a standard Stevenson screen, giving what is commonly known as the "shade temperature". The grass thermometer, fully exposed at night an inch or two above short grass, does not so much indicate the temperature of the surrounding air at that level as to register the temperature to which the thermometer itself has been reduced through loss of heat by radiation. It gives, therefore, some indication of the temperature to which an object—freely exposed to the sky—has been subjected. A ground frost is not reckoned to have occurred unless the grass thermometer has fallen to 30 deg. F. or less—2 deg. or more below freezing point—that being the temperature at or below which damage to the tissues of growing plants may be caused.

Under the heading of rainfall will be found, in addition to the total and heaviest fall in each month, the total number of rain days in each month. For official purposes, a "rain day" is logged whenever the total rainfall for the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. exceeds 0.01 ins.

Rainfall in 1955—as in the previous year—was low, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. below normal. April and July were bracketed as the two months with the lowest rainfall. A feature of the year was that absolute drought (15 or more consecutive rainless days) occurred on three separate occasions. During the 29 days from July 4th to August 1st inclusive only one "rain day" occurred.

The longest rainy and dry spells respectively (taking 0.01 ins. as the definition of a rainy day) were as follows:—

Longest rainy spells (inclusive dates):—

10 days—May 12th-21st.

Longest dry spells (inclusive dates):—

16 days—April 11th-26th.

13 days—July 4th-16th.

15 days—July 18th-August 1st.

11 days—August 15th-25th.

11 days—October 7th-17th.

17 days—November 15th-December 1st.

As regards temperatures, the year was one of some contrast. Wintry weather of somewhat unusual severity prevailed from the beginning of the year until Mid-March and, after a generally cool and uneventful spring, the weather during July and August—and indeed well into September—was memorably warm and sunny. During the 61 days from July 6th to September 4th inclusive the screen temperature reached or exceeded 70 deg. on all but 9 days; 80 deg. were reached or exceeded on 12 days—altogether a spell of summer brilliance rarely equalled in recent years.

The last ground frost of Spring was on June 1st (29 deg. F.) and the first Autumn frost was on October 16th (27 deg. F.)

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY, 1955.

TEMPERATURES.

Month	TEMPERATURES.										RAINFALL.			
	In Screen.					On Grass.								
	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum	°F. Date	Lowest Maximum	Highest Minimum	°F. Date	Lowest Minimum	°F. Date	No. of Ground Frosts	Total	Greatest fall in 24 hours	No. of rain days	No. of wet days	
January ...	54 10th	15 20th	°F. Date	34 7th 8th 12th	°F. Date	44 30th	°F. Date	5 20th	14	Ins. 1.95	Ins. Date 0.40 16th	14	8	
February ...	53 8th	19 21st	°F. Date	32 21st	°F. Date	43 1st	°F. Date	8 21st	20	2.16	0.59 4th	17	12	
March ...	57 23rd 26th	23 31st	°F. Date	33 7th	°F. Date	46 26th	°F. Date	11 31st	25	1.33	0.31 5th	13	6	
April ...	72 29th	28 25th	°F. Date	49 25th	°F. Date	51 11th	°F. Date	15 25th	11	0.17	0.06 3rd	6	1	
May ...	66 23rd 30th	33 21st	°F. Date	51 18th 21st	°F. Date	51 9th	°F. Date	24 22nd	7	2.50	0.46 16th	20	14	
June ...	76 28th	40 10th	°F. Date	56 9th	°F. Date	59 23rd	°F. Date	29 1st	1	3.06	0.55 3rd	11	9	
July ...	86 14th	43 23rd	°F. Date	64 4th 5th 21st	°F. Date	61 13th	°F. Date	35 7th	—	0.17	0.09 17th	2	2	
August ...	83 23rd	45 1st	°F. Date	65 8th 29th	°F. Date	63 19th	°F. Date	37 9th	—	3.61	1.67 14th	7	7	
September	79 2nd	39 19th	°F. Date	59 14th	°F. Date	59 2nd 9th 22nd	°F. Date	20th 34 29th	—	1.19	0.67 22nd	11	6	
October ...	69 9th	30 16th	°F. Date	47 28th 29th	°F. Date	51 15th	°F. Date	24 19th 31st	6	3.64	1.96 21st	12	8	
November	59 7th	28 2nd	°F. Date	43 25th	°F. Date	51 7th	°F. Date	15 2nd	7	0.67	0.29 2nd	8	4	
December	57 28th	22 19th	°F. Date	38 18th	°F. Date	47 7th 28th	°F. Date	13 22nd	11	1.53	0.37 8th	20	11	

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 47.

Action was taken under the procedure as modified by the National Assistance (Amendment Act), 1951, in respect of a person who was physically incapacitated and was living in insanitary conditions. The man had almost collapsed in the street and the police asked a general practitioner to examine him in his home. The man was in bed and refused examination, and the doctor signed a statement to say that he considered he was incapable of looking after himself and was living in insanitary conditions and should not be allowed to stay the night without attention.

When the man was visited he was found lying in bed with no-one in attendance and practically no food in the house. The house was in a filthy condition and most insanitary, and the Medical Officer of Health applied for and obtained a removal order to Heathfields. The man was taken there the same day. After three weeks' care and attention he was able to return to his home where he is now living.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The day to day advice given by members of the staff at the clinic and in the home is still probably the most valuable form of health education undertaken.

Formal talks and lectures were given throughout the year to various groups including women's clubs, youth centres, first aid cadets, mothers attending Infant Welfare Clinics, expectant mothers, parents of children attending the Occupation Centre, girl guides and rangers, food traders and handlers. The talks were undertaken by medical and nursing staff, mental health officers, sanitary inspectors and members of the administrative staff, and the subjects dealt with included the following:—

Food hygiene; the work of the Sanitary Inspectors' Department; the Functions of the Health Visitor; Practical Home Nursing; Toddlers; Hygiene of Middle Life; The Baby's place in the family; Your Children's Teeth; The Housewife in the Kitchen; Your Children's Food; Your Children's Feet; The Domestic Help Service; The Home Nursing Service; the work of the Ambulance Service; Care and After-care of Illness.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS.

The children of school age suffering from epilepsy and cerebral palsy are known to the School Health Service. There are as yet, however, no reliable figures embracing all the other age groups. Incidence—school age group:—

Epilepsy	...	...	45
Cerebral palsy	...	...	16

The main facilities available under the local health services for spastics and epileptics are those provided by the School Health Service for children of school age. Special educational treatment in either day or residential special schools of different types is available to those whose handicaps necessitate it and a special class for severely handicapped children at the Open Air School consists mainly of spastic children. The teacher has experience in hospital teaching and physiotherapy and speech therapy are given to some of the children at the school. Spastic or epileptic children who are ineducable attend the Occupation Centre where classes are available in carpentry, gardening, plain needlework, embroidery, etc. There is close co-operation with the diagnostic and treatment services of the hospitals as regards specialists' reports and advice about these handicapped children.

On leaving school, types of employment unsuitable for each child are reported to the Juvenile Employment Officer, and where it is considered to be in the child's interest they are, with the parents' consent, registered as Disabled Persons. The Superintendent Health Visitor endeavours to maintain contact by home visits to these children so that an estimation of their material, physical and mental progress can be made.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Disablement Advisory Committee which advises on possible and suitable employment.

Voluntary societies play an important part in helping parents to care for their handicapped children, and recreational activities are provided for spastic and other severely handicapped children through the activities of such societies in the town. Meetings are held once each month during the winter when the children are able to see films and play parlour games. These meetings are held in one of the Local Authority's Health Centres, the children being transported to and from their homes by the members of the Rotary Club, the Inner Wheel and the Soroptomists.

The older members of the community suffering from epilepsy and cerebral palsy who are unable to receive care in their own homes live in the Local Authority's homes for aged people. Adults who are mentally defective are able to attend the Occupation Centre.

SECTION F.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1.—WATER SUPPLY.

(i) *Supplies Statistics.*

The Water supply for the whole of Ipswich has been satisfactory as regards quality, and quantity.

The total quantity of water pumped during the year was 1,449,964,000 gallons, against 1,478,152,000 gallons in the previous year, showing a decrease of 28,188,000 gallons.

(ii) *Purity.*

Bacteriological and chemical examinations are made by the Public Analyst of the raw water at the pumping stations and at the reservoirs after chlorination.

During the year, 88 samples of water from the public supplies were examined by the Public Analyst.

The copy of a certificate of analysis of waters sampled by the Public Analyst shown on page 97 can be taken as an average of results shown over the whole year.

(iii) *Plumbo Solvency.*

None of the Ipswich waters is plumbo solvent.

(iv) *Potential Contamination.*

Persons to be employed at the pumping stations are required to pass a medical examination to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health before commencing duties.

(v) The number of dwelling houses in Ipswich supplied from public water mains is 34,869.

Bulk supplies by meter are also afforded to Royal Naval Barracks, Shotley, to the Samford Rural District, to villages on route to Shotley and to Bramford in Gipping Rural District.

I am indebted for much of the above information to Mr. John B. Storey, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.MUN.E., A.R.I.C.S., Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER.

19th December, 1955.

No. 818. G. 2796-2801 W

Samples collected from Ipswich Public Supply by Dr. Eric C. Wood. 6.12.55.

The chemical results are stated in parts per million.

Distinctive No. or Name	Nitrogen.			Chloride as Chlorine	Hardness	pH	Bacteriological Results.		
	Ammoniacal	Albuminoid	Nitrate				Nitrite	Colonies per ml. on agar at 37° C.	Presumptive Coliform
									Organisms
					Total	Temp.	Perm.	Present in (ml.)	Absent in (ml.)
Waterworks St. Well ...	nil	trace	6.0	nil	40	400	315	85	100
Spring Rd. Reservoir ...	nil	0.01	5.0	nil	40	390	305	85	100
Park Rd. Reservoir ...	0.01	0.01	5.0	nil	40	365	295	70	100
Whitton Well ...	0.01	0.03	5.0	nil	38	365	295	70	100
Westerfield Well ...	trace	trace	5.5	nil	62	385	300	85	100
P.H. Department Tap ...	trace	0.01	5.0	nil	38	370	305	65	100

REMARKS:—All these waters are of excellent chemical and bacteriological quality and are well suited to the purposes of a public supply.

(Sgd.) LINCOLNE SUTTON & WOOD.

3.—SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. H. L. Baty reports as follows:—

Analysis of Inspections.				1955
Houses for detailed inspections	...	...	...	506
„ measured for “Permitted Number”	...	...	...	4
„ for overcrowding	...	...	...	108
„ for nuisances	...	...	...	358
„ for disrepair	...	...	...	1,524
„ for verminous and filthy conditions	...	...	...	197
„ for drainage	...	...	...	686
„ prior to removal to Council houses	...	...	...	170
Caravan dwellings	...	...	...	54
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	7
Total Inspections of Housing Conditions				3,614
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	1,349
Butcher's Shops	...	...	...	135
Dairies and Shops selling milk	...	...	...	247
Bakehouses	...	...	...	91
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	235
Fried Fish Premises	...	...	...	81
Other Fish Premises	...	...	...	7
Cafes, Restaurants and Snack Bars	...	...	...	85
Food Hawkers	...	...	...	2
Clean Food Campaign	...	...	...	57
Wholesale Food Premises	...	...	...	165
Miscellaneous Food Premises	...	...	...	303
Food Inspections at P.H. Dept.	...	...	...	43
Total Inspections with reference to Food				2,800
Visits after Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	219

Analysis of Inspections <i>continued.</i>					1955
Factories Act	Power Factories	...	...	...	92
	Non-Power Factories	...	...	...	12
	Out-workers	...	...	...	15
	Building Sites	...	...	...	6
	Canteens	...	...	...	9
	Sanitary Accomm. Regns.	...	...	...	20
Offices	...	...	...	...	5
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	9
Shops Act visits	...	...	...	...	433
Schools	...	...	...	...	58
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	256
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	10
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	5
Accumulations of Refuse	...	...	...	...	67
Hairdressing Premises Ipswich Corp'n. Act.	...	...	...	...	13
Health Education	...	...	...	...	10
Fertilizer and Feeding Stuffs Act.	...	...	...	...	13
Port Health	...	...	...	...	343
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	230
Total of other Inspections					1,614
Total Inspections made during the year					8,247

Analysis of Work Carried Out.					1955
Drains smoke tested	...	...	...	...	69
Drains water tested	...	...	...	...	15
Drains unblocked and cleansed	...	...	...	...	108
New drains constructed	...	...	...	...	2
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	26
New gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	2
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	11
New vent shafts provided	...	...	...	...	1
New water-closets provided	...	...	...	...	11
New water-closet pans fixed	...	...	...	...	38
New flushing apparatus provided to water-closet	...	...	...	...	3
Flushing apparatus to water-closet repaired	...	...	...	...	23
W.C. Seats fixed	...	...	...	...	13
Total drainage, etc. works carried out					323

Analysis of Work Carried Out— <i>continued.</i>				1955
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	131
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	12
Roof gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	2
Eaves-gutters and rain water pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	71
Brickwork re-pointed	...	...	...	14
Dampness otherwise remedied	...	...	...	17
Walls cement rendered	...	...	...	7
New floors provided	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired	...	...	...	36
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	32
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	35
New fireplaces provided	...	...	...	5
Fire grates repaired	...	...	...	16
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	2
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	26
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	23
New doors fixed	...	...	...	2
Doors repaired	...	...	...	15
Ash Bins provided	...	...	...	40
Skirting boards renewed or repaired	...	...	...	5
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	2
New sink waste pipes fixed	...	...	...	3
Sink waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	6
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	2
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	3
Total works carried out to houses				508
Walls, ceilings, floors repaired	...	...	...	2
Walls, ceilings, etc. redecorated	...	...	...	21
Washing facilities provided	...	...	...	8
Water-closets repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	3
Insecticide treatments—cockroaches etc.	...	...	...	3
Total works carried out to food premises				37
Walls, etc. cleaned and re-decorated	Factories Act			5
San. Accom. provided or improved	Factories Act			20

Analysis of Work Carried Out <i>continued.</i>				1955
Accumulations of refuse or manure removed	...	...	...	13
Dirty premises cleansed	...	...	...	3
Total of other works carried out	...	...	...	41
Total works carried out during the year	...	...	...	909

PROGRESS OF NOTICES.

Preliminary Notices Served	...	...	...	...	449
Preliminary Notices Completed	...	...	...	...	305
Statutory Notices Served	...	...	...	...	13
Statutory Notices Completed	...	...	...	...	11

SHOPS.

433 Visits were made to shops in accordance with the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

CAMPING SITES.

Three licensed caravans and one licensed caravan site, together with one camping site, were in use in the Borough during 1955.

A request to station a further eleven caravans on the licensed site, was granted, subject to additional sanitary accommodation, hot water supplies and washing and bathing facilities being provided.

Fifty-four visits were made to caravans.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Nine routine observations were made of factory chimneys during the year.

Advice was given where necessary.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

Conditions at the swimming baths and pools were satisfactory during the year.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of Council houses found to be infested	...	10
Number of other houses found to be infested	...	21
Number of Council houses disinfested	...	10
Number of other houses disinfested	...	21

Liquid insecticides containing D.D.T. were mainly used in treatments for bed bugs. Occasional use was made of D.D.T. smoke generators.

SCHOOLS.

58 routine visits were made to schools during the year.

HOUSING.

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	...	836
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	2,886
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	584
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	506
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	81
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	245

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	245
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3.—HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV. OVERCROWDING.

(a) (i.) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	15
(ii.) Number of families dwelling therein	...	25
(iii.) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	163
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	10
(c) Number of cases rehoused during the year	...	14
(d) Number of persons concerned	...	49

4.—CLEARANCE AREAS.

Representations were made in respect of one clearance area during the year, details of which are given below:

TANNERS LANE AND CURRIERS LANE CLEARANCE AREA, 1955.

Extent of area	...	...	.355 of an acre
Number of premises	...	14	
Number of occupants	...	65	
Houses per acre	...	39.437	
Persons per acre	...	183.099	

5.—OTHER UNFIT HOUSES.

(a) HOUSING ACT, 1936.

(i) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under section 11 19

(ii) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under section 11 and still in force ... 11

(b) HOUSING ACT, 1949.

(i) Closing Orders made under section 3(1) nil

(c) LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1953.

(i) Closing Orders made under section 10(1) ... 7

6. —HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954; HOUSING ACT 1949. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

In co-operation with the Borough Surveyor's Dept., visits have been made to seventy-one premises during the year for inspections with reference to applications for improvement grants.

7.—HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACTS, 1954.

Twenty-one applications for "Certificates of Disrepair" were received during the year.

One was subsequently revoked on application from the owner, who had carried out the necessary repairs to the property.

The Public Health Committee granted "Certificates of Disrepair" to the other twenty applicants.



ught into the slaughterhouse

The total number of carcasses was 154,101 compared with (estimated was 182,385), the number of pigs was 343, and the number of cows was 10, calves by 510, and sheep

Five private slaughterhouse

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 to 1951.

Number of Slaughtermen's licences issued	5
Number of Slaughtermen's licences renewed ...	40

CYSTICERCUS OF TAENIA SAGINATA.

During the year 12 specimens of *Cysticercus* of *Taenia Saginata* were found in cattle examined at slaughterhouses in the Borough. The infected carcasses were treated appropriately by cold storage for three weeks in local cold stores before release for consumption.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Number of animals marked under provisions of Part III of the Regulations ...	143
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The under-mentioned foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year:

BEASTS—

Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	33
Part carcases	...	...	...	...	...	62
Heads	...	...	...	...	...	283
Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	277
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	474
Livers	...	...	...	...	...	1,552
Part livers	...	...	...	...	...	679
Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	...	4
Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	6
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	36
Kidney Suet	...	...	...	...	...	32
Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	22
Spleens	...	...	...	...	...	16
Skirts	...	...	...	...	...	41
Forequarters	...	...	...	...	...	11
Hindquarters	...	...	...	...	...	13
Mesentery Fat	...	...	...	...	...	32
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	...	40

CALVES —

Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	11
Part-Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	3
Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	...	8

SHEEP—

Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	22
Part carcases	...	...	...	...	...	9
Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	19
Livers	...	...	...	...	...	34
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	...	16

PIGS—

Carcases	...	...	...	...	231
Part carcasses	...	...	...	...	1,176
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	2,071
Heads	...	...	...	...	5,340
Necks	...	...	...	...	346
Plucks	...	...	...	...	2,966
Livers	...	...	...	...	444
Lungs	...	...	...	...	427
Hearts	...	...	...	...	119
Stomachs	...	...	...	...	1
Skirts	...	...	...	...	1
Intestines	...	...	...	...	1
Legs ...	...	...	...	...	472
Flecks	...	...	...	...	1,658
Hocks	...	...	...	...	460
Foreends	...	...	...	...	44
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	93
Belly strips	...	...	...	...	1,311
Flares	...	...	...	...	56
Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	3,593
Tenderloins	...	...	...	...	20
Mesentery Fat	...	...	...	...	23
Tinned Meat	...	...	...	...	1,639 tins
Bacon, Sausages and Imported Meats	...	...	...	...	7,146½ lbs.
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	3,287 tins
Soup ...	...	...	...	...	588 tins
Soup (Pkts.)	...	...	...	...	247 pkts.
Jam, Honey, etc.	...	...	...	...	356 tins
Milk ...	...	...	...	...	1,145 tins
Dried Milk	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Fruit ...	...	...	...	...	4,017 tins
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	1,724¼ lbs.
Fresh Fruit	...	...	...	...	965 lbs.
Cheese Spread	...	...	...	...	320 pkts.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	2,310 lbs.
Fish ...	...	...	...	...	1,185 tins
Fish ...	...	...	...	...	112 stones
Cereals	...	...	...	...	911¾ lbs.
Suet ...	...	...	...	...	111 lbs.
Coffee	...	...	...	...	14 tins & bottles
Meat and Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	19 jars
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	93¾ lbs.
Pickles	...	...	...	...	186 jars

Rabbits	...	...	...	...	36 lbs.
Honey	...	...	...	...	1 jar
Seasonings	...	...	...	...	16½ lbs.
Christmas Puddings, etc.	...	...	...	...	12 lbs.
Crystalized Ginger	...	...	...	...	15 lbs.
Peanut Butter	...	...	...	...	14 jars
Bovril	...	...	...	...	2 jars
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	1 bottle
Butter, Margarine, Cooking Fat	...	...	...	...	2,352 lbs.
Sugar	...	...	...	...	784 lbs.
Flour	...	...	...	...	5 lbs.
Cake	...	...	...	...	22¼ lbs.
Sauce	...	...	...	...	39 bottles
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	3 jars
Milk Beverages	...	...	...	...	7 tins & jars
Cream	...	...	...	...	40 tins
Gravy Browning	...	...	...	...	42 pkts.
Liquid Egg	...	...	...	...	26 tins
Cake Mixture	...	...	...	...	18 pkts.
Breakfast Spread	...	...	...	...	8 jars
Salt	...	...	...	...	29½ lbs.
Chocolate, Sweets, etc.	...	...	...	...	32 lbs.
Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	95 tins & bottles
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	1,848 lbs.
Table Creams	...	...	...	...	2 pkts.
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	3 tins

Condemned food was disposed of during the year by burial on a Corporation refuse tip.

3—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following Table shows the samples taken during the year:—

ARTICLE	Samples taken.		Samples genuine.		Samples adulterated.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk and Cream ...	21	3	18	3	3	—
Other Foods ...	1	230	1	220	—	10
Totals ...	22	233	19	223	3	10

The following actions were taken during the year:—

Sample No.	Article.	Offence.	Action.
12	Coffee and Chicory Essence.	At least 8% deficient in caffeine.	Formal sample taken and found genuine.
22	Bronchial Syrup.	Inaccurate label.	Question of labelling taken up with retailer—new labels now in use.
126	Milk	4.3% deficient in milk-fat.	Warning letter sent.
129	Milk.	6.0% deficient in milk-fat.	Warning letter sent.
66	Fruit Salad (Golden lagoon)	False label.	Warning letter sent to the canners by the Town Clerk.
176	Milk.	28.3% deficient in butter-fat.	Reported to Milk Production Officer.
144	Pork Sausages	15.4% deficient in meat content.	This deficiency is calculated by the Public Analyst on a Standard of 65% meat content for an average priced pork sausage. The price charged by the vendor for this sample was less than the average price prevailing, i.e., 2/6 per pound, the sample costing only 2/2 per pound. The vendor's attention was drawn to this matter.
179	Veal Sausage Meat.	Inaccurate description.	Product no longer on sale.
207	Rheumatic Tablets.	Deficiency of declared ingredients.	Manufacturers contacted.
219	Aspirin Tablets.	Excess of acetylsalicylic acid.	Manufacturers contacted.
220	Pineapple Fruit Juice.	Deficient in Vit. C.	Manufacturer states that the label will be altered.
232	Orange and Lemon Slices.	Mouldy.	Product will no longer be sold.
252	Marzipan.	Inaccurate list of ingredients.	Manufacturers asked to change "Glucose" to "liquid Glucose" on label.

Further action:—

- (1) A small object, which was discovered in a tin of imported baked beans in tomato sauce, was identified by the Curator, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as the carpel, or part of the fruit of a species of tribulus, which is widely distributed in the tropics. This matter was taken up strongly with the importers, who, in turn, contacted their canners in South Africa.
- (2) A box of chocolates was purchased from a local shop which contained a number of small maggots. The matter was taken up most strongly with the manufacturers.
- (3) A bottle of milk which was sold to a local inhabitant, was found to be in a dirty condition. The dairy was contacted and recommendations to the dairyman should prevent a further occurrence.
- (4) A loaf of bread containing a cockroach was brought to the office. It was baked and sold locally. Proceedings were instituted against the baker, who was fined £4 and ordered to pay £1 1s. 0d. costs for selling the loaf unfit for human consumption.

4.—ICE CREAM EXAMINATION.

Twenty-one samples of Ice Cream were obtained for bacteriological examination during the year from retailers and manufacturers in the district. One sample was found to be in Provisional Grade IV, and action was taken to improve the Standards.

5.— CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

Byelaws on the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and sale of food in the open air, are in force in the borough.

Standards of Practice in Food Hygiene and Guidance Rules for food handlers have been issued to Butchers, Bakers and Confectioners, Dairy-men, Fishmongers and Fish Fryers, following discussions with various organisations in the food trade. Discussions started with other branches of the food trade are in abeyance pending proposed new legislation.

Talks on hygienic food handling, and the work of a Sanitary Inspector, have been given to various audiences during the year, including the local branches of the Tox H Women's Association, and the Royal College of Nursing, to Women's Clubs and Guilds, trainee nurses at the local hospitals and nursery schools, and to the whole of the food handling staff of a local institution.

A large local store runs a series of initiation courses for their new employees in which a number of lectures on "Hygiene for Shop Workers" is included. Seven such lectures were given by sanitary inspectors during 1955.

A course of three lectures arranged by the St. John Ambulance Association was given to thirty members of the staff of a large bakery. Fifteen of the staff were eventually successful in passing the Association examination in the Clean Handling of Food.

FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH

RETAIL.

Butchers	...	...	...	101
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	67
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	116
Grocers	...	...	...	229
Sweets and Mixed	...	...	...	153
Wet and Dried Fish	...	...	...	20
Wet, Dried and Fried Fish	...	...	...	26
Fried Fish	...	...	...	36
Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	...	...	...	61
Public Houses, Hotels, etc.	...	...	...	164

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Butchers	...	...	...	4
Butchers' Supplies (Sausage Rusk, etc.)	...	...	...	2
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	6
Grocers	...	...	...	8
Sweets	...	...	...	5
Fish	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream	...	...	...	3

MANUFACTURE ONLY.

Jam	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream	...	...	...	1
Mineral Waters	...	...	...	3
Sweets	...	...	...	1
Brewers	...	...	...	2

TOTAL 1010

The following table shows the number of registered food premises, etc. in the borough and the number of inspections carried out.

Type of Registration.	No. of Premises.	No. of Inspections.
(a) SECTION 14, FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938.		
i Preparation or manufacture of pickled or preserved food	32	135
ii Preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	78	
iii Manufacture, Storage or Sale of Ice Cream	6	
iv Wholesale Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	2	235
v Wholesale and Retail Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	2	
vi Retail Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	239	17
vii Boiling of Shellfish	11	
(b) IPSWICH CORPORATION ACT, 1948.		
i Hawkers of Food -Section 126 ...	63	2
ii Vendors of Shellfish -Section 127 ...	24	1
(c) MILK & DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.		
i Distributors and Shops selling milk ...	47	247
ii Dairies	22	

6.—DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

No cattle were slaughtered in the Borough under this Order during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS (SLAUGHTER OF REACTORS) ORDER, 1950.

Thirty-eight cows were slaughtered in the Borough under this Order.

ANTHRAX ORDER, 1938.

One case of suspected Anthrax was reported during the year. It was reported to the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, but it was not confirmed.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1938.

No instances of swine fever were notified to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries during 1955.

LIVE POULTRY (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1954.

There were no notifications received during the year of any poultry shows in the Borough.

ANIMALS (IMPORTATION) ORDER.—Nil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.

Three samples of fertilizer and five samples of feeding stuffs were taken during the year. Where variations from statutory requirements occurred action was taken.

2. MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS, 1887 to 1953.

No visits were made to premises under the provisions of these Acts.

3. RAG FLOCK ACT, 1951.

Five visits were made to premises registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

4. PFT ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Ten premises are registered under the provisions of this Act, Ten visits were made to these premises during the year.

5. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

(a) During the year complaints of rodent infestations were received as under: -

RATS.				
Business Premises.	Private Premises.	Local Authority Premises.	Agricultural Premises.	TOTAL.
72	722	46	6	846

MICE.				
Business Premises.	Private Premises.	Local Authority Premises.	Agricultural Premises.	TOTAL.
28	178	17	—	223

- (b) The number of inspections made in connection with suspected rodent infestations (not including sewer treatments) is as follows:

Visits to premises by Sanitary Inspectors	...	256
New infestations investigated by Rodent Operatives	... ..	973
Routine visits and re-visits by Rodent Operatives	... ..	1,605

- (c) The estimated kill of rodents is 6,574 rats and 5,817 mice, of which 912 rats and 831 mice bodies were recovered.
- (d) Two maintenance treatments of the sewers were carried out during the year. Both treatments showed little change in the number of takes.
- (e) Following investigation of rat complaints by the rodent operatives forty-seven drains were tested and found to be defective thereby allowing the egress of rats from the sewers.

6. - FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948.

(a) INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	63	12	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	493	92	+	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	115	6	—	—
TOTAL ...	671	110	+	—

(b) CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) insufficient ...	1	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	6	5	—	6	—
(c) not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	7	5	—	6	—

(c) OUTWORKERS PREMISES.

Fifteen visits were made to outworkers premises during the year. No cases of work being carried out in unwholesome premises were noted.

(d) FACTORY CANTEENS.

Nine visits were made to factory canteens during 1955.

(e) WORKPLACES.

Five visits were made to offices, which in accordance with the terms of the Public Health Act, 1936, are classified as workplaces.

(f) MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE.

Eight certificates were issued in respect of means of escape in case of fire in accordance with the provisions of section 34 of the Factory Act, 1937.

7. LAND CHARGES ACT.

1,948 enquiries were made under this Act in 1955.

8. SEVERE THUNDERSTORM -Sunday, 14th August, 1955.

One of the century's most severe thunderstorms struck Ipswich on Sunday, 14th August, 1955. It caused flooding in various parts of the town, and on the following day it was necessary to disinfect flood-affected premises and examine a variety of foodstuffs contaminated by flood water.

9. CHINESE EGG ALBUMEN.

In July a report was received from a Local Authority that samples of a product manufactured in Ipswich, and composed largely of Egg Albumen, were found to contain organisms of the Salmonella Group (Food Poisoning). This product is used in the manufacture of items of confectionery, of which five samples were obtained at the place of manufacture in Ipswich. The Public Health Laboratory reported that one sample was positive Salmonella Thompson, others showed the presence of animal excretal organisms. The use of Chinese Egg Albumen was stopped immediately and active steps were taken by the manufacturers to devise a means of sterilizing this product. The manufacturer, the Public Health Laboratory, and the Ipswich Public Health Department worked in close co-operation and at the end of the year experiments were still proceeding.

10. EXAMINATION OF PLANS.

The number of plans examined that have been referred to the Public Health Department for observations or comment was 287.

PORT REPORT, 1955.

SECTION I.—STAFF.

TABLE A.

<i>Name of Officer.</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment.</i>	<i>Date of Appointment.</i>	<i>Qualifications.</i>	<i>Any other Appointments held.</i>
Reginald A. Leader	Port Medical Officer	1/4/48	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health to the County Borough of Ipswich
G. E. Welch	Deputy Port Medical Officer	1/7/55	M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	Deputy, do.
H. L. Baty	Chief Port Health Inspector	15/6/32	Certificates as a Sanitary Inspector and an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, Special Cert. of Liverpool University School of Hygiene for Port Health Inspection	Chief Sanitary Inspector
L. J. Massam	Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector	1/7/33	Certificates of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B. as a Sanitary Inspector and as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods	Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector
G. W. Baker	Port Health Inspector	7/11/47	Certificates of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B. as a Sanitary Inspector and as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods	District Sanitary Inspector
Vacant	Section Senior Clerk			Section Senior Clerk, Public Health Dept.
A. McIntyre	Rat Searcher	7.5.51		Supervisor of Rodent Operatives

Address and Telephone Number of the Medical Officer of Health:

Public Health Department, Elm Street, Ipswich. Ipswich 55511.

SECTION II. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE B.

<i>Ships from</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected.</i>		<i>Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage, Infectious Disease on board.</i>
			<i>By the M.O.H.</i>	<i>By the Sanitary Inspector.</i>	
Foreign Ports	287	292,731	—	185	None.
Coastwise	1,623	460,149	—	226	None.
Total	1,910	752,880	—	411	None.

SECTION III.—CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE.

TABLE C.

Passenger Traffic:

Number of passengers inwards	...	... 10
Number of passengers outwards	...	... 6

Cargo Traffic:—

Principal Imports:—Coal, Oil, Spirit, Grain, Timber, Potash, Phosphate, S. Ammonia, Pyrites, Road Stone, Molasses.

Principal Exports:—Sugar, Wheat, Barley, Malt, Flour, Fertilisers, Scrap Metal, Machinery, Burnt Ore.

Principal Ports from which Ships Arrive:—

Antwerp, Archangel, Bahia Blanca, Barcelona, Bremen, Brest, Burea, Casablanca, Copenhagen, Delfzyl, Esbjerg, Frederikssund, Gdansk, Gefle, Ghent, Hamburg, Hamina, Helsinki, Horsens, Huelva, Igarka, Karlshamm, Kotka, Lovisa, Mantyluoto, Mezane, Mobile, Montreal, New Westminster, Norsundet, Port Alberni, Port Churchill, Rostock, Rotterdam, Safi, Sorel, Stettin, Vancouver, Wismar.

SECTION IV.—INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC.

NUMBERS AND TONNAGE USING THE DISTRICT AND PLACES SERVED BY THE TRAFFIC.

None.

SECTION V.—WATER SUPPLY.

(1) SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR

(a) *The District.*

The water supply is obtained from deep wells in Water-works owned by the Ipswich County Borough Council.

(b) *Shipping.*

Shipping is supplied from hydrants on the Quayside connected to Ipswich County Borough Council's water mains.

(2) REPORTS OF TESTS FOR CONTAMINATION.

Samples from the Ipswich County Borough Council's water supplies are taken by the Public Analyst monthly. Reports of examination results are uniformly good.

(3) PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST CONTAMINATION OF HYDRANTS AND HOSEPIPS.

Standpiping and hosepipes are used exclusively for supplying shipping and when not in use are stored under cover.

(4) NUMBER AND SANITARY CONDITION OF WATER BOATS, AND POWERS OF CONTROL BY THE AUTHORITY.

No water boat now used in the Port of Ipswich.

SECTION VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952.

(1) LIST OF INFECTED AREAS (Regulation 6).

Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the List, the form of the List, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure for supplying it to those persons.

A copy of the Weekly Record of Quarantinable Diseases, issued by the Ministry of Health, is typed out and forwarded each week by post to the Preventive Officer, H.M. Customs and Excise Office, New Cut East, Ipswich.

(2) RADIO MESSAGES.

(a) *Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the District (Regulation 13); and*

(b) *Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon (Regulation 14 (1) (a) and (2)).*

The Port of Ipswich is not specified as a "Radio Transmitting Port."

(3) NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO (Regulation 14 (1) (b)).
Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

Any message for the purpose of Regulation 14(1)(b) is received at the Public Health Office, Elm Street, Ipswich, during office hours, and outside office hours such messages are received at the residence of the Chief Port Health Inspector, by telephone or otherwise.

Action is taken as may be necessary according to the circumstances of the case.

(4) MOORING STATIONS (Regulations 22 to 30).

Situation of Stations and any Standing Directions issued under these Regulations.

The Mooring Station for the purpose of Regulations 22 to 30 is at Cliff Quay, Ipswich.

(5) ARRANGEMENTS FOR—

- (a) *Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases (other than Smallpox—see Section VII).*

St. Helen's Isolation Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich.

- (b) *Surveillance and Follow up of Contacts.*

Contacts proceeding to places outside the Borough and the Port of Ipswich are notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which they are proceeding, and contacts remaining on the ship are kept under observation daily by an Officer of the Port Health Authority.

- (c) *Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Persons, Clothing and other articles.*

On a ship where infectious disease has occurred, disinfection of the infected parts of the ship is carried out by the staff of the Port Health Authority. A Cleansing Station for persons is established at the office of the Port Health Authority and further facilities for the cleansing of persons exist at the St. Helen's Isolation Hospital and at the Ipswich Smallpox Hospital.

SECTION VII.—SMALLPOX.

- (1) NAME OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL TO WHICH SMALLPOX CASES ARE SENT FROM THE DISTRICT.

Ipswich Smallpox Hospital, Foxhall Heath.

- (2) ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORT OF SUCH CASES TO THAT HOSPITAL BY AMBULANCE, GIVING THE NAME OF THE AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AMBULANCE AND THE VACCINAL STATE OF THE AMBULANCE CREWS.

Ipswich Ambulance Service.

The vaccinal state of the ambulance crews is under constant review.

- (3) NAME(S) OF SMALLPOX CONSULTANT(S) AVAILABLE.

Dr. R. A. Leader, Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer, County Borough of Ipswich.

- (4) FACILITIES FOR LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF SMALLPOX.

Public Health Laboratory, Borough General Hospital, Woodbridge Road East, Ipswich.

Cavendish Laboratory, Austin Wing, Free School Lane, Cambridge. Telephone: Cambridge 4765.

SECTION VIII.—VENEREAL DISEASE.

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease among merchant seamen under International arrangements, including in-patient treatment, and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

Printed pamphlets are available and given to each ship requiring information as to locations and times of Clinics. Diagnosis and treatment are carried out at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital at the following times:—Tuesdays, 5-8 p.m.; Fridays, 1-2.30 p.m.; and emergency treatment is available at the Hospital at any time.

There are four beds available for in-patient treatment.

SECTION IX.—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS.

TABLE D.

Category.	Disease.	No. of cases during year.		No. of ships concerned.
		Passengers.	Crew.	
Cases landed from ships from Foreign Ports	None	None	None	None
Cases which have occurred on ships from Foreign Ports but have been disposed of before arrival ...	None	None	None	None
Cases landed from other ships	None	None	None	None

A short account should be given of the measures taken on the arrival by ship of (a) any case of Smallpox, Cholera, Plague, Yellow Fever, Typhus or Relapsing Fever included in Table D; (b) any suspected case of any such disease.

No cases have occurred.

SECTION X.—OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS.

No cases have occurred.

SECTION XI.—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE.

No ships infected with, or suspected for Plague, have arrived.

SECTION XII. — MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

(1) PROCEDURE FOR INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR RATS.

This procedure is carried out in every case when the inspection of a ship is made on entry to the Port.

(2) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RODENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RODENT PLAGUE, INCLUDING THE NUMBER OF RODENTS SENT FOR EXAMINATION DURING THE YEAR.

If any suspected infection arises in a ship from a foreign port, special search would be made for dead rats.

Traps would be set and rat guards put on mooring ropes.

Any rodents found or trapped would be sent for examination to the local Public Health Laboratory.

During the year no suspected ship arrived in port and there were therefore no special measures taken in this connection.

(3) ARRANGEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT FOR DE-RATTING SHIPS, THE METHODS USED, AND, IF DONE BY A COMMERCIAL CONTRACTOR, THE NAME OF THE CONTRACTOR.

As Ipswich is not an "Approved Port" nor a "Designated Approved Port" approved by the Minister in accordance with Paragraphs 1 or 2 of Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951, no de-ratting certificates or de-ratting exemption certificates are issued.

Where the master of a ship which during its voyage has been in a foreign port cannot produce a valid de-ratting certificate or de-ratting exemption certificate, or where the ship is not found to be free from rodents, action is taken in accordance with Regulation 19 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

(4) PROGRESS IN THE RAT-PROOFING OF SHIPS.

Advice is given as may be found necessary.

TABLE E.

RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

<i>Category.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Black Rats	Nil.
Brown Rats	
Species not known	
Sent for Examination	
Infected with Plague	

TABLE F.

DE-RATTING CERTIFICATES AND DE-RATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES
ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ipswich is not an "Approved Port" nor a "Designated Approved Port" approved by the Minister in accordance with Paragraphs 1 or 2 of Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951. No certificates were therefore issued.

SECTION XIII.—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES.

TABLE G.

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES.

<i>Nature and Number of Inspections.</i>		<i>Notices served.</i>		<i>Result of serving Notices.</i>
		<i>Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>Other Notices.</i>	
British Ships	316	Nil	11	9 complied with
Other Nations	95	Nil	13	10 complied with
Total	411	Nil	24	19 complied with

SECTION XIV.—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934-1948.

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.

The oyster beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Ipswich Port Health Authority are not now in use.

SECTION XV.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS (Applicable only to
Ports Approved for the Landing of Aliens).

Ipswich is not an approved Port for the landing of aliens.

SECTION XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrangements for the Burial on Shore of Persons who have died on board Ship from Infectious Diseases.

If such a case occurred the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936 in this respect would be carried out.

SECTION XVII.

FOOD INSPECTION.

No food was landed at Ipswich during the year.

MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

(1) PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (APPLICATION TO SHIPPING) ORDER, 1951.

15 Rodent Control Certificates were issued to coastal shipping during the year.

(2) THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RATS DESTROYED IN THE PORT AND BOROUGH DURING THE YEAR WAS AS FOLLOWS:—

<i>Category.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	
		<i>Estimated Kill.</i>	<i>Dead Bodies Recovered.</i>
Black Rats ...	...	101	73
Brown Rats ...	...	6,473	839
Species not known ...	...	—	—
Total ...		6,574	912
Sent for Examination ...		15	
Infected with Plague ...		Nil	

One ship was treated with "1080" Poison at Cliff Quay under the supervision of Harwich Port Health Inspectors. 64 dead rats were recovered. The firm which carried out the treatment was Messrs. Ridpests Ltd., 18 Andrews Street, London, E.14.

HOSTELS.

The Sailors' Rest, St. Peter's Street, Ipswich, is situated within a quarter-of-a-mile of the Docks, and is used by merchant seamen whilst their ships are in port.

Hygienic conditions have always been found to be satisfactory.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER OFFICIALS.

No difficulty has arisen in matters of co-operation between Officers of the Local Authority and Officials of H.M. Customs Water Guard, and the Ipswich Dock Commission.



County Borough of Ipswich.

Principal
School Medical Officer's
REPORT.
1955.

REGINALD A. LEADER,
Principal School Medical Officer.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(Constitution at 31st December, 1955).

Councillor W. M. MORFEY (*Chairman*).

Councillor A. MORRIS (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)	Councillor Mrs. M. M. PHILLIPS
Alderman A. L. CLOUTING	Councillor N. H. P. TURNER
Alderman A. J. COOK	Mr. N. ARMSTRONG
Alderman Mrs. M. WHITMORE	Mr. H. G. BENNER
Councillor W. C. BARKER	Very Rev. Canon W. BURROWS
Councillor E. W. CLAYTON	Rev. I. G. DAVIES
Councillor A. F. DANIELS	Mr. J. C. EGERTON
Councillor H. R. DAVIS	Mr. R. S. ELLIOTT
Councillor H. A. HEAD	Mr. R. M. FULLER-BRYANT
Councillor Mrs. M. J. KEEBLE	Rev. O. E. OWEN
Councillor L. W. LANKESTER	Mr. F. S. ROGERS
Councillor Mrs. L. LEWIS	Mr. E. B. SAUNDERS
Councillor O. S. NUNN	Mrs. P. M. TILLET

WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Councillor Mrs. M. J. KEEBLE (*Chairman*).

Alderman Mrs. M. WHITMORE	Councillor Mrs. M. M. PHILLIPS
Councillor W. C. BARKER	Very Rev. Canon W. BURROWS
Councillor Mrs. L. LEWIS	Mr. R. S. ELLIOTT
Councillor W. M. MORFEY	Mr. E. B. SAUNDERS
Councillor A. MORRIS	Mrs. P. M. TILLET

STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

REGINALD A. LEADER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

G. E. WELCH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Appointed 1st July, 1955).

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers:

MABEL G. MILLS, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.

G. MARGARET G. SPENCER, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

DOROTHY J. BALI, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G., C.P.H.

MARGARET T. PRESTON, M.B., Ch.B. (Served as Locum Tenens until 31st August, 1955).

SYBIL C. SELBY GREEN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., C.P.H. (Served as Locum Tenens from 17th January to 30th April, 1955).

J. PEACOCK, L.R.C.P. and S. (Appointed 1st February, 1955).

H. G. H. WATERS, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed—part-time—1st September, 1955).

DENTAL STAFF.

Principal Dental Surgeon:

A. L. WHITTAKER, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Surgeons:

KATHERINE L. HARRIES, L.D.S. (Resigned 27th March, 1955).

MARY BARRY, B.D.S. (Appointed—part-time—3rd February, 1955).

J. E. CHURCHYARD, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng. (Appointed—part-time—13th October, 1955).

Oral Hygienist:

MARGARET F. WALLIS,

and

Three Dental Attendants.

ORTHOPTIST.

CYNTHIA GRUGEON, D.B.O. (Resigned 30th June, 1955).

SPEECH THERAPIST.

MARGARET W. BARKER, L.C.S.T.

SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR:

MISS E. L. MARTIN.

SCHOOL NURSES.

Miss B. L. GREEN.

Mrs. M. HAMBLING.

Miss G. L. LUSHER.

Miss D. SMITH.

and three part-time nurses.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Chief Clerk: H. M. COLES.

Senior Clerk, School Health Service: B. H. GREENE

and the equivalent of five and a half full time clerks.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

POPULATION (Estimated mid-year 1955)	109,200
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SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY —

PRIMARY SCHOOLS (including Voluntary Schools):

Number of Schools	...	...	...	38
Number on roll	...	...	...	11,368

SECONDARY SCHOOLS:

Number of Schools	..	...	...	9
Number on roll	...	...	...	4,166

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS:

Number on Roll:

Northgate Grammar School for Boys	...	607
„ „ „ „ Girls	...	461

SPECIAL SCHOOLS:

California Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	70
Whitton Special School for Delicate Pupils	...	111		
Orthopaedic Ward, Isolation Hospital	...	*13		

(*This figure includes pupils from East and West Suffolk).

NURSERY SCHOOL:

Racburn Road	39
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INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS (included in arrangements for Medical inspection)

Ipswich School	620
Convent High School for Girls	320	

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

During 1955, 4,510 pupils attending maintained schools were examined at "periodic inspections" as compared with 4,048 in the previous year. "Follow up" examinations numbered 1,207 as compared with 1,420 in 1954.

Details of the examinations in the various age groups carried out at maintained primary and secondary schools are given below:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total, 1954
Entrants—				
No. examined	914	899	1,813	1,719
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	129	112	241	269
Percentage	14.1	12.5	13.3	15.6
Intermediates (7 - 8 yrs. old)				
No. examined	39	32	71	84
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	9	6	15	22
Percentage	23.1	18.7	21.1	26.2
Intermediates (10 - 11 yrs. old)				
No. examined	811	720	1,531	1,280
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	121	136	257	214
Percentage	14.9	18.8	16.8	16.7
Leavers—				
No. examined	534	561	1,095	965
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	76	114	190	171
Percentage	14.2	20.3	17.4	17.7
Total—				
No. examined	2,298	2,212	4,510	4,048
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	335	368	703	676
Percentage	14.5	16.6	15.6	16.7

Colour Vision tests were carried out on the boys examined in the "Leaver Group". As the result of this test it was found that 6% had some degree of Colour Vision defect.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

(a) MINOR AILMENTS.

Facilities for the treatment of minor ailments were provided during the year at the following clinics:—

<i>Location of Clinic.</i>	<i>Times of sessions.</i>
Public Health Department, Elm Street	Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m.-12 noon.
Gainsborough Clinic, 263 Clapgate Lane ...	Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m.-12 noon.
Allington House Clinic, 427 Woodbridge Road ...	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9 a.m.-10 a.m. Tuesday, 9 a.m.- 12 noon.
Whitton Clinic 111 Shakespeare Road ...	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9 a.m.-12 noon.
Chantry Clinic (opened in February) 295 Hawthorn Drive ...	Tuesdays, 9 a.m.-12 noon.

In the event of accidents occurring at school at other times during the day head teachers are able to obtain immediate advice as to the appropriate treatment, as all the schools are on the telephone. A nurse is in attendance at the Public Health Department every afternoon to attend to accidents and other emergencies. In cases where a doctor's advice is considered necessary, it is usually possible to arrange for the child to attend a clinic where a doctor is in attendance. Where necessary, arrangements are made for transport to be provided by the Ambulance Service. The 3,869 children who were treated at the Minor Ailment clinics during the year made 14,768 attendances.

Forty-nine audiometer tests were carried out during the year on children who were thought to have defective hearing. As the result of these tests, four children were referred to the E.N.T. Consultant and arrangements were made for five others to sit in the front of the class. Of the children referred for specialist opinion, two, although having a hearing loss in both ears, were thought to have sufficient hearing for schools purposes and a hearing aid was not considered necessary. One girl had treatment at the hospital as the result of which the hearing was improved and the other child is still under observation and treatment at the hospital.

In the remaining 40 cases the hearing was within normal limits.

(b) OPTHALMIC.

The number of eye clinics held during 1955 was almost the same as in 1954, but insufficient to reduce the waiting list. In fact, the length of this list increased during the year. At the end of the year new cases were subject to a delay of six weeks and cases for review to a delay of nine months. Priority is, of course, given to cases where examination appears to be a matter of urgency.

The number of pupils attending the eye clinics during the year was 928, representing 1,592 attendances.

The incidence of defects treated was as follows:—

Hypermetropia	...	...	...	105
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	236
Myopia	...	...	...	101
Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	123
Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	...	41
Squint	...	...	...	197
All Others	...	...	...	2
				<hr/> 805 <hr/>

Thirty-eight children were placed on the waiting list for squint operations during the year as compared with 51 in the previous year. Fifty operations were carried out during the year leaving 28 on the waiting list at the end of the year.

Orthoptic treatment.

The Orthoptic Clinic continued as in 1954 until June when the Orthoptist left.

The work of the Orthoptic Department may be summarised as follows:—

Number of cases being treated at end of 1954	...	297
Number of new cases: school children	...	68
under school age	...	18
		<hr/> 86
Number of attendances: for treatment	...	222
for tests	...	738
for occlusion	...	170
		<hr/> 1,130

Number discharged: cured (including 5 operation cases) ...	20	
good cosmetic result (including 10 operation cases) ...	11	
improved (including 2 operation cases) ...	4	
no improvement ...	4	
	—	39
Number rejected: unsuitable for treatment ...	9	
no treatment required ...	19	
failed to attend or left district ...	5	
	—	33
Position at the 30th June, 1955		
Number on regular treatment ...	58	
Number on observation and periodic tests	259	
Number on occlusion ...	50	

(c) DENTAL.

The following is the report of the Principal Dental Surgeon:—

At the commencement of the year the staff consisted of two whole-time dental surgeons. Mrs. Harries resigned and left the authority on the 27th March after nearly 14 years' service. A part-time officer was appointed in February and in October another part-time appointment was made.

Again repeated advertisements were inserted in the professional journals but no applications were received.

There has been a fall in the routine inspections from 4,625 to 3,464. As the school population is roughly 16,000 children this illustrates the problems of the School Dental Service. The number of specials inspected was 2,928 the same figure as the previous year. Twenty-five sessions have been devoted to the inspection of 3,464 routine cases giving an average of 138 children inspected each session.

One aspect of this year's treatment has been the increase of extractions of permanent teeth, the figure having risen from 583 to 659.

No major orthodontic work was carried out during the year, but 30 simple appliances were fitted. Sixty-one permanent teeth were removed to relieve overcrowding.

The services of an Oral Hygienist have been available and the arrangement continued for the medical officers to administer general anaesthetics for the extraction of teeth.

Additional treatments were:—

Scalings	...	...	792
Gum Treatments	...	...	12
Dentures fitted	...	...	31
Dentures repaired	...	...	9
Silver Nitrate treatment	...	...	266

Forty-three X-ray films were taken at the Heath Road Wing of the Ipswich and East Suffolk Hospital.

Work of the Oral Hygienist:

Referred for treatment	...	...	1,107
Treated	...	...	863
Treatment completed	...	...	791
Number of attendances	...	...	1,489
Sessions worked	...	...	486
Sessions devoted to Oral Hygiene talks	...	...	9

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Dysentery	2	14	4	3
Poliomylitis	1	4	6	4
Polioencephalitis	...	1	...	1
Salmonella Food Poisoning	2	4	1	9
Infective Hepatitis	13	46	17	...
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary	9	4	6	...
Non-pulmonary	5	1	2	...
Pneumonia	...	7	2	2
Measles	1257	177	99	1211
Whooping Cough	18	162	54	3
Scarlet Fever	51	145	57	16

TUBERCULOSIS.

Routine tuberculin testing of school entrants and of children in the 10-11 year age group was continued during 1955. In addition, tuberculin tests were carried out on all children in the 13-14 year age group whose parents had requested B.C.G. vaccination.

1,187 entrants were tested of whom 29 were positive (2.4%) and 651 intermediates were tested of whom 108 were positive (16.6%). 523 children in the 13-14 year age group were tested as a preliminary to B.C.G. vaccination and 124 (23.7%) were positive. Of 399 children who were negative, 388 received B.C.G. vaccination.

The following table gives the results of the investigations of 265 positive children who were referred to the Chest Clinic:—

SCHOOL TUBERCULIN SURVEY

	<i>Entrants</i>	<i>Inter- mediates</i>	<i>13-14 age group</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. referred ...	28	105	132	265
No. attended ...	27 97%	102 98%	117 89%	246 93%
Normal X-ray ...	19	99	112	230
Healed Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	5	2	3	10
Active Tuberculosis ...	—	1 Non-P.T.	1 2 (1 Non-P.T.)	
Results not known ...	3	1	1	5
No source of infection found ...	15	64	70	153*
New human source found ...	—	1	—	1
Source—known case (certain) ...	4	11	11	26
Source—known case (probable) ...	2	6	13	21
Probable source—milk	2	16	10	28
B.C.G. ...	1	2	4	7
Not recorded ...	1	1	1	3
Negative on re-testing	2	1	9	12

* Includes 4 who did not attend. No record of group.

It will be seen that two cases of active tuberculosis, one pulmonary and one non-pulmonary, were discovered amongst the children, and as in the previous year, one new case of adult tuberculosis, which was acting as a source of infection, was brought to light.

The following table gives some details of the investigation of the contacts of the tuberculin positive children:—

CONTACTS OF TUBERCULIN POSITIVE SCHOOL CHILDREN

No. of known child contacts ...	320	
No. attending ...	227	70.9%
No. X-ray normal ...	223	98.2%
No. abnormal X-ray ...	Nil	
No. tuberculin positive ...	28	
No. tuberculin negative ...	146	
No. of known adult contacts ...	560	
No. attending ...	367	65.5%

No. X-ray normal	...	...	...	336	91.5%
No. with healed P.T.	...	...	...	18	4.9%
No. with active P.T.	...	...	...	1	.3%
No. refusing X-ray	...	...	...	12	3.3%
No. tuberculin positive	...	...	...	24	
No. tuberculin negative	...	...	...	17	

The tuberculin testing survey of school children has now been in operation for five years and a good deal has been learnt in this time. The infected children come from a section of the population in which there has been a good deal of tuberculous disease as shown by the high percentage of adult contacts with healed disease.

A fair proportion of infection in all children can be traced to known sources, i.e., previously diagnosed cases, but in very few cases is a new previously undiagnosed source brought to light. An impression is that quite a few infections occur in children who have lived abroad or others who come to live in Ipswich from other parts of Britain.

In endeavouring to discover new sources of infection, it is essential to interview and examine all home contacts. The success of this work has been only partial, due to the failure to achieve a much higher percentage of contact examinations. When the date of infection is unknown and the range of contacts wide, it is difficult to know how far to pursue these examinations. Tuberculin testing of school entrants is valuable and so to a lesser extent is testing of the intermediate group. It gives a reasonable estimate of the amount of infection in the child's home environment, and because this is relatively restricted the source is not difficult to find. Testing of the 13-14 year age group is essential for the B.C.G. vaccination programme and it is essential that all positive reactors at this age should be X-rayed, but examination of contacts is not a fruitful source of new cases of tuberculosis and probably does not justify the time spent on it.

Greater success in tracing new cases can be expected if positive children are discovered relatively soon after their infection. This could be achieved by testing all school children annually since it would be known that the child had been infected since the last test and intensive investigation of contacts would be justified. In addition to the extra tuberculin testing involved, such a scheme would require some time to be spent in contact tracing and investigation, both by Chest Physicians and Health Visitors. Nevertheless, this extension of the survey would be most valuable, and, as an experiment, all, or part, of one age group of school entrants could be re-tested yearly and the results observed.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

Staff: H. STOTT, *Chief Organiser.*

R. B. AYLES	{	<i>Assistant Organisers.</i>
F. W. NEWBORN		

COURSES.

1. *Physical Education.**Head Teachers of Infant and Primary Schools.*

A Course, based on the Ministry of Education's recent publications, was held on 16th, 20th and 23rd May for Head Teachers of Infant and Primary Schools.

The Course dealt chiefly with the Physical Education lesson and was implemented by films and samples of large apparatus suitable for the work.

77% of Head Teachers attended.

Assistant Teachers of Infant and Primary Schools.

As a result of the above course a request was made by the Head Teachers for a similar course for their staffs.

This was held on three afternoons per week for three weeks from 8th, 9th and 10th to 22nd, 23rd and 24th November, each teacher attending once per week.

85% of the teachers attended and recorded a 96% attendance.

Dancing Course for Infant and Junior Teachers.

Six weekly dancing sessions of one and a half hours' duration were held from 15th September to 20th October.

Thirty Infant and 79 Primary School teachers attended, the average attendance being 93 per session.

Dances suitable for Infants and Juniors were taught and each session finished with approximately half-an-hour's recreative dancing. Copies of all the dances taken were given to each teacher.

Athletics.

An Athletic Course for men and women teachers and boys and girls was held at Northgate School on 15th and 16th October. A total of 47 staff and older pupils attended.

Netball Umpires' Course.

The Course ran from 18th November, 1954 to 27th January, 1955 and was followed by the A.E.N.A. Umpires' Examination on 5th February. This was taken by two Borough teachers, both of whom passed.

2. Parent Teacher Associations.

Talks and films on Physical Education were given to Parent/Teacher Associations on 8th February, Luther Road Infant School, 9th February, Raeburn Road Infant School and 16th March, Whitton Infant School.

3. Games.

Rugby Touch Tournaments, organised chiefly for girls in Primary Schools, but also open to boys and mixed teams, were held on 31st March and 1st April.

All Primary Schools took part with two exceptions, one of which had insufficient numbers of suitable age to form a team. Thirty-two teams of eight players were entered.

Summary.

1. Work, particularly in Primary Schools, has been handicapped in the past by lack of suitable large apparatus, making it difficult for teachers to comply fully with the Ministry's Books on Physical Education. I understand that the Authority are arranging a short term plan to provide what is required.

2. Physical Education Staffing in Girls' Secondary Modern Schools is more satisfactory than formerly and should lead to a greatly improved standard of work. There was also some improvement in the Secondary Modern Boys' Schools.

PROVISION OF MEALS, MILK AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOURISHMENT.

To alleviate pressure, caused by an increase in the number of children taking meals, the kitchens at Luther Road and St. Mary's R.C. Schools were opened in September, 1955, thus supplementing the output from the three existing kitchens at Landseer, Priory Heath and Westbourne Schools. Luther Road Kitchen supplies seven schools in the neighbourhood and St. Mary's Kitchen the Mixed and Infants' Schools there. An increase in the number taking meals at Northgate Schools has involved a full capacity output from that school kitchen. The two special schools are supplied with meals from their own kitchens.

In preparing school meals, specified quantities of the main ingredients are used, as suggested by the Ministry of Education, to give the required calorie value.

The following figures show the number of children taking meals during particular weeks in the year:—

<i>Week ended</i>	<i>Paying</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Total</i>
25. 3.55	2,999	539	3,538
24. 6.55	3,037	503	3,540
23. 9.55	3,180	390	3,570
16.12.55	3,778	446	4,224
Average	3,248	470	3,718

The total of 3,718 compares with 3,423 in 1954 and 3,334 in 1953.

The average number of one third pint bottles of milk supplied daily to children was 13,967 compared with 13,152 in 1954 and 12,678 in 1953.

The number of children being supplied with other forms of supplementary nourishment at the end of the year was as follows:—

Cod Liver Oil and Malt	...	134
Maltoline	... ..	316
Adexolin	... ..	101

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

During the year 69 examinations were carried out by medical officers approved in connection with the ascertainment of educationally sub-normal children, with the following results:

Classified as Educationally Sub-normal and

(a) Recommended for admission to California
Special School 19

(b) Recommended for admission to a Residential
Special School 1

Recommended for notification to Local Authority under
Section 57(3) of the Education Act, 1944, as
ineducable 6

Recommended for notification to Local Authority under
Section 57(5) of the Education Act, 1944, on leaving
school 8

Recommended for admission to a Residential School or Hostel for Maladjusted Children	...	...	7
To remain at California Special School	...	...	12
To remain at Whitton Special School	...	...	4
Referred for re-examination at a later date	...	...	5
To remain in ordinary school	...	...	6
Transfer from California Special School to an ordinary School	...	...	1

The numbers of handicapped pupils in the various categories at the end of the year were: —

Blind	2	one in a residential special school and one awaiting a vacancy.
Partially Sighted	5	four in residential special schools.
Deaf	8	all in residential special schools.
Partially Deaf	11	three in residential special schools. Five of those attending ordinary schools have hearing aids.
Delicate	100	four at Ogilvie School of Recovery, Clacton-on-Sea, and 89 at Whitton Special School.
Educationally sub-normal	90	six in residential special schools, and two awaiting vacancies, seventy in California Special School.
Epileptics	3	two in residential special schools.
Maladjusted	16	eight in residential schools or hostels and eight awaiting vacancies.
Physically Handicapped	39	nine in hospital schools, three in residential special schools, one awaiting a vacancy, and twenty-two at Whitton Special School.
Speech	109	sixty-five under active treatment and a further twenty-two were under observation by Speech Therapist.

CALIFORNIA SPECIAL SCHOOL.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On Register December, 1954	39	26	65
Admitted during the year	12	8	20
Left during the year	9	6	15
Remaining December, 1955	42	28	70

Visitors to the school have been many and varied, including the Physical Education Organiser, Psychiatric Social Workers, teachers and students wishing to observe methods employed in teaching E.S.N. children.

The whole school had an educational outing by train and ferry boat to Yarmouth and Gorleston.

In July the cook, who had been with the school for fifteen years, retired and the post was filled by a member of the School Meals staff. The kitchen has been re-organised and the cook has an adult assistant, thereby relieving the head teacher of much of the responsibility regarding the preparation of the meal.

The children over fourteen years of age spend one day every three weeks in the kitchen for instruction.

WHITTON SPECIAL SCHOOL.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On Register December, 1954	53	58	111
Admitted during the year	30	24	54
Left during the year	26	28	54
Remaining December, 1955	57	54	111

The staff consists of a head teacher and five assistants, one of whom is responsible for the group of spastic children.

Remedial exercises were given twice weekly for a period of two hours by a physio-therapist. The children, 43 in number, included spastics and children suffering from postural defects or needing breathing exercises. These exercises were especially valuable for children suffering from asthma.

The Speech Therapist attended the school to give instruction to eight children and six children attended typewriting classes.

One of the School Medical Officers visited the school on fourteen occasions for medical inspections.

Of the 120 children on the roll during the summer term, 93 were classified as Delicate and 27 as Physically Handicapped (including 11 spastics). The length of stay at the school varies, but 70% of those on the roll have been admitted during the last two years. The five school leavers were interviewed at the school and four were placed satisfactorily in employment. One girl is not physically fit for employment and is still under hospital supervision.

Admissions.

- Seven from Whitton Special School.
- One from the Ogilvie School of Recovery.
- Six from Primary Schools.
- Two from the Occupation Centre.
- One from a Secondary Modern School.
- Three re-admitted on returning to Ipswich from other areas.

Discharges.

- One to a Residential School for Deaf children.
- One to a private school.
- One to a Secondary Modern School.
- One to a Residential School for Educationally Sub-normal Children.
- One left the town.
- Nine left at sixteen years of age. (All have employment).
- One child left temporarily, but was re-admitted after one term.

One of the School Medical Officers visited the school fourteen times for mental testing and once for medical inspection.

Four children attended Allington House Clinic for speech therapy.

Vis-Man Apparatus.

This was purchased from school funds, raised by help from parents and friends, and was acquired with the object of developing visual acuity and manipulative skill. It is interesting to note that some pupils of low intelligence can excel in the use of this apparatus.

Swimming.

For the first time children from this school were included in the arrangements for swimming instruction from Whitsun to Autumn mid-term. Twelve children obtained certificates for varying distances up to half a mile.

Sports Day.

This was held on the 14th June. Reds (boys) and Greens (girls) won the main trophy and two children from the same family retained the individual points trophy. The presentations were made by Dr. M. Spencer.

Open Days and Parents' Meetings.

Two open days were held in April and July and a Carol service at Christmas. These, and the monthly parents' meetings, were well attended by interested parents. Speakers at the parents' meetings included the Chairman of the Education Committee and a Psychiatric Social Worker. One of the local Church of England ministers gave the address at the Harvest Festival Service.

School excursions.

These included visits to a bakery, to the public library and a bus tour to the Bredfield Wrought Iron Works and the Debenham Rush Weavers.

Through the kind invitation of members of The Inner Wheel, the physically handicapped children had an outing to Ubbeston Hall, the hostess being Mrs. J. T. Hill.

Open Days.

Open Days were held each term and many parents visited the school during the Spring and Summer terms.

The Chairman of the Education Committee was present in the Spring when the children gave a display of physical education.

In the summer, sports were held. Before the distribution of prizes, Mrs. J. T. Hill 'unveiled' a weathervane purchased from the Bredfield Wrought Iron Works to commemorate the school's 25th Anniversary. Mothers helped to run a 'bring and buy' stall for school funds.

Few parents attended the Harvest Festival when the children brought gifts which were afterwards distributed to elderly people.

The goodwill of people outside school has been shown by gifts of a tricycle from the Ipswich and District Soroptomist Club, and a pram and a cycle from two Northgate School girls. These movable toys are used mainly by the spastic children. The British Red Cross Society (Suffolk Branch) arranged a three months' holiday in Switzerland for one of the girls who has now settled in school again having derived much benefit from such an opportunity.

Curtains for our stage have now been purchased from school funds.

This year the school was inspected by H.M.I.s. As a preliminary to carrying out suggestions made by them arrangements have been made for members of the staff to visit other schools.

Visitors to the school this year have been numerous. Apart from official visitors, we have had numbers of students attending special courses on different aspects of the Social Services. Apart from the actual work done with the children, the well-kept grounds received favourable comment from most of our visitors.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

Twelve Ipswich pupils were admitted to this Hospital School during the year, and there were nine in attendance at the end of the year. The total number of children in attendance during 1955 was nineteen. These included six who were suffering from Perthes' Disease, three from tuberculosis of bones and joints, two from paralysis following poliomyelitis and two had congenital deformity of the hips.

SPEECH THERAPY.

The following summary relates to the work of the Speech Therapist during the year:—

Total number of children treated during the year	...	127	
Total attendances	...	...	1,731
New cases accepted for treatment during the year	...		
Under school age	...	6	
School children	...	38	44
<hr/>			
Children discharged from treatment:	...	...
Speech normal	...	22	
Speech substantially improved	...	15	
Left school	...	1	
To clinics in other areas	...	1	
Unsuitable for treatment	...	4	
Parents refuse treatment	...	1	
			44

Types of disorder treated:

Simple Dyslalia—(defective articulation of one consonant or one pair of consonants)	...	11
General Dyslalia—(defective articulation of numerous sounds, mutilation of words, combined with deficiency of language)	...	10
Multiple Dyslalia—(defective articulation of several sounds)	...	44
Stammering	...	28
Cleft Palate Speech	...	9
Partial deafness	...	2
Cerebral Palsy	...	7
Insufficient nasality	...	5
Delayed speech development	...	11

CHILD GUIDANCE.

IPSWICH CASES ATTENDING CLINIC, 1955.

Total number of new cases seen	...	153	
Children of school age	...	110	<div> <div>97 maintained schools.</div> <div>12 private schools.</div> <div>1 ineducable.</div> </div>
Referred through School Medical Officer	40		<div> <div>32 maintained schools.</div> <div>8 pre-school.</div> </div>
Pre-school children referred through S.M.O.	...	8	
Cases under treatment at the end of the year	...	160	
Cases on waiting list	...	4	

Age and Sex Distribution.

Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Over	Totals
Boys	2	1	6	9	7	3	14	8	12	6	8	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	96
Girls	2	4	4	4	4	4	10	8	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	2	57
Total	4	5	10	13	11	7	24	16	17	8	9	5	8	2	3	2	1	1	2	5	153

In interpreting the figures relating to the agencies responsible for referral it must be borne in mind that most of the referrals in Ipswich come from the S.M.O. and G.P. combined. The number of pre-school new cases seen in Ipswich amounts to 21% of the total. This is a very gratifying move in the right direction. Those over 15 make 9% of the new cases seen, again a gratifying percentage as this age group tends to be neglected.

In October, 1955 the Report of the Committee on Maladjusted Children which was appointed in 1950, was published and the following points are of special interest in view of the increasing provision that is now expected for such children, both in the way of treatment and special schooling.

"Those who fail to achieve any real adjustment do not necessarily have domestic differences or come in conflict with the law, nor, in the case of children, are they necessarily unruly. Indeed some of those who are most seriously maladjusted are quiet and passive."

"What is characteristic of those who do not achieve any real adjustment with their environment is that they are insecure and unhappy, even though this may be concealed by a mask of self assurance."

It is important to realise that a child who is quiet and well behaved, or superficially confident, may be most deeply disturbed. There is an inevitable tendency to equate maladjustment and the amount of trouble which a child causes which must be avoided.

"The close connection of maladjustment with disharmony in the home, delinquency, and above all mental illness cannot be doubted. At the end of 1954, two-fifths of the 480,000 hospital beds available were occupied by mentally ill or mentally deficient patients. Among other investigations, a survey was conducted in 1942-1944 among 3,000 factory workers from which it emerged that in a period of six months, 10% had suffered from definite and disabling neurotic illness and over 20% from minor neurosis and that neurotic illness caused between a quarter and one-third of all absences from work due to illness of any kind."

"It is right that attention should be centred on childhood as this is the time of life in which the individual has the greatest need of the care of others and in which most can be done to prevent maladjustment, or to treat it. Further, if one child can be helped, not only will his family and the community benefit, but it may have repercussions on future generations; the maladjusted child of yesterday can be the maladjusted parent of to-day and his offspring, the maladjusted children of to-morrow."

Maladjustment is, in fact, emotional illness, which is as real as physical illness and often more far-reaching in its effects, and requires expert investigation and treatment. The preventive aspect cannot be over-emphasized and effective treatment in childhood will amply justify its cost; it is not unusual to find a history of maladjustment in three generations of a family, each by its social inadequacy throwing its burden on the social services.

Although most maladjusted children can be treated without removing them from their normal environment of school or home, a change of environment is necessary in some cases. The following methods of securing this change are now available—home tuition, attendance at an ordinary school while boarded-out in a hostel or foster-home, attendance at a part-time special class for maladjusted children or a day special school for maladjusted children or admission to a residential special school for maladjusted children or an independent boarding school. Perhaps the most interesting of the recom-

mendations of the Committee from the point of view of placement of maladjusted children is the suggestion that Local Education Authorities should make more use of day treatment for maladjusted children, particularly day special schools and part-time special schools. The size of a day special school is suggested as between 20 and 70 children and it is estimated that an urban area with a school population of 10,000 would be large enough to support a small school. Such a school should enable more maladjusted children to be dealt with in their home environment and should save a large amount of expenditure. Three Local Education Authorities have such day special schools for maladjusted children and two of them estimate that at least one-third of the children attending them would otherwise have been recommended for residential treatment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

- (i) (Section 18 of Children & Young Persons Act, 1933), chiefly in connection with the sale of newspapers.

418 children were examined during the year and in two instances a licensee was refused on medical grounds.

- (ii) (Section 22 of Children & Young Persons Act, 1933), with reference to the taking part in entertainments.

15 children were examined during the year.

(b) CHILDREN'S HOMES.

Medical Officers of the department provide General Medical Services for the children at Freelands Nursery and the Children's Home, 158 Foxhall Road (approx. 50). In addition these children were examined periodically every six months and also prior to admission and boarding out. At the request of the Children's Officer, routine examinations were also carried out on children in the care of foster parents.

(c) MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF MEMBERS OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION.

During the year 53 young people were medically examined in connection with their application for admission to Training College and also seven teachers prior to taking up appointments in Ipswich.

Advantage was taken of two visits of the Mass Radiography Unit to Ipswich during the year, for the purpose of carrying out X-ray examinations on National Servicemen, to X-ray 102 teachers and 68 canteen workers.

(d) CHILD NEGLECT.

During the year 7 families, involving 13 school children were referred to the local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Of these 7 cases, 6 were classified as general neglect and one assault and ill treatment.

I am also informed that the Inspector dealt with 105 other families. Of the 280 children in these families, 166 were of school age. The complaints were classified as:—

Neglect	...	...	...	...	71
Assault and ill treatment			...	...	11
Moral danger	...	...	...	...	2
Advice sought	...	...	...	...	20
Immoral offence	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
					105
					<hr/>

(e) DEATHS.

There were seven recorded deaths of children of school age during the year, three being due to accidents.

The causes of death were:—

- Fracture of skull sustained in car accident (13 years).
- Fracture of skull sustained by fall from cycle (13 years).
- Accidental drowning (14 years).
- Acute influenzal pneumonia (7 years).
- Renal failure and Hydronephrosis (11 years).
- Epilepsy and Amaurotic idiocy (6 years).
- Congenital pulmonary stenosis (12 years).

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS).

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups inspected and number of children examined.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1,813
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	1,531
Leavers	...	...	...	...	1,095
Total					4,439
Additional Periodic Inspections					71
Grand Total					4,510

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	6,219
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	5,949
Total				12,168

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

GROUP. (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint). (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II.A. (3)	Total individual pupils. (4)
Entrants ...	36	209	241
Intermediates ...	131	137	257
Leavers ...	146	47	190
Total	313	393	688
Additional Periodic Inspections ...	11	5	15
GRAND TOTAL ...	324	398	703

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL
INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1955.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease. (1)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation, but not re- quiring treatment. (3)	Requiring treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation, but not re- quiring treatment. (5)
4	Skin ...	63	33	567	8
5	Eyes—				
	(a) Vision ...	324	273	164	40
	(b) Squint ...	95	23	26	3
	(c) Other ...	15	14	218	8
6	Ears—				
	(a) Hearing ...	2	36	14	24
	(b) Otitis Media ...	4	58	6	5
	(c) Other ...	7	15	72	9
7	Nose or Throat ...	58	470	311	142
8	Speech ...	16	6	25	10
9	Cervical glands ...	12	470	17	80
10	Heart & Circulation ...	—	30	2	15
11	Lungs ...	5	103	15	46
12	Developmental—				
	(a) Hernia ...	4	4	1	2
	(b) Other ...	16	82	15	16
13	Orthopaedic—				
	(a) Posture ...	9	42	27	16
	(b) Flat Foot ...	69	35	25	19
	(c) Other ...	57	116	62	20
14	Nervous System—				
	(a) Epilepsy ...	1	3	3	4
	(b) Other ...	—	9	2	3
15	Psychological—				
	(a) Development ...	2	10		4
	(b) Stability ...	7	42	10	20
16	Other ...	9	26	2,337	48

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF
PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE
GROUPS.

Age Groups Inspected.	No. of Pupils In- spected.	A. (Good).		B. (Fair.)		C. (Poor).	
		No.	% of col. 2.	No.	% of col. 2.	No.	% of col. 2.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	1,813	1,564	86.27	247	13.62	2	.11
Intermediates	1,531	1,298	84.78	233	15.22	—	—
Leavers	1,095	977	89.23	116	10.59	2	.18
Additional Periodic Inspections ...	71	61	85.92	10	14.08	—	—
Total	4,510	3,900	86.47	606	13.44	4	.09

TABLE III.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons ...	34,029
(ii)	Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	409
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944)	—
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944)	—

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING
SPECIAL SCHOOLS).

GROUP 1. DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness,
for which see Table III.)

				Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
				By the Authority	Otherwise
Ringworm: (i) Scalp	...	...	...	—	—
(ii) Body	...	...	...	—	—
Scabies ...	...	...	...	19	—
Impetigo ...	...	...	...	48	—
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	620	—
Total	...	...	...	687	—

GROUP 2. EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND
SQUINT.

				Number of cases dealt with	
				By the Authority	Otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ...	...	...	...	243	—
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	...	...	...	—	618
Total	...	...	...	243	618
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were—					
(a) Prescribed	...	...	...	—	473
(b) Obtained	...	...	...	—	467

GROUP 3. —DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Received operative treatment—		
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	—	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	—	—
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	—	—
Received other forms of treatment ...	80	—
Total ...	80	—

GROUP 4. —ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals ...	—	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments ...	—	—

GROUP 5. —CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ...	—	255

GROUP 6.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	121	—

GROUP 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments ...	2,859	—
(b) Orthoptic	325	—
Total ...	3,184	—

Note:-

It is not possible to give any reliable information in Groups 1, 3, 4 and 7 of Table IV regarding treatment carried out otherwise than by the Local Authority, as up to the present it has not been possible to arrange with the Ipswich Hospital Management Committee for the submission of information in respect of school children receiving treatment in hospitals.

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY.

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers.			
(a)	At Periodic Inspections	...	...	3,464
(b)	As Specials	...	...	2,928
	Total	...	...	6,392
(2)	Number found to require treatment			4,725
(3)	Number offered treatment			4,693
(4)	Number actually treated			3,537
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment			6,824
(6)	Half-days devoted to: Periodic Inspection			25
	Treatment	...	...	695
	Total	...	...	720
(7)	Fillings: Permanent Teeth	...	...	2,809
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	213
	Total	...	...	3,022
(8)	Number of teeth filled: Permanent Teeth			2,569
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	205
	Total	...	...	2,774
(9)	Extractions: Permanent Teeth			659
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	4,142
	Total	...	...	4,801
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction			2,506
(11)	Other operations: Permanent Teeth			587
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	326
	Total	...	...	913

